BELLUM BALLICUM

WITH NOTES.

JOHN HENDERSON, M.A.

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, IMMITTED, TORONTO.

Add

CAESAR'S

BELLUM GALLICUM,

(B. I., CHAPTERS I.-XXXIII.)

WITH

INTRODUCTORY NOTICES, NOTES AND COMPLETE VOCABULARY,

FOR THE USE OF

CLASSES READING FOR DEPARTMENTAL AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

BY

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TORONTO:

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, LIMITED,

9 FRONT STREET WEST.

1887.

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PREFACE.

The present edition is designed to meet the wants of students reading for Second Class Certificates and University Pass Matriculation. notes have been purposely made copious and full. When it is remembered that Vergil is usually put into the hands of a school boy at a very early period of the course, and that the Aeneid is realy a difficult book for a junior pupil, no apology need be offered for the assistance given in this edition. The object of the notes is principally to explain the grammatical difficulties that occur. The latest edition of Harkness's Latin Grammar (Standard Edition of 1881) is referred to. regard to Orthography, though some forms not usually met with in ordinary editions have been introduced, the readings of Ribbeck have not, as a whole, been adopted. The pupil would be puzzled if we were to read e. g. omnis (acc. pl.) in one line, and omnes in the next, for the same case. The letter j throughout has also been retained. will never learn to appeciate Vergil, if teachers bother them with nice questions of Latin orthography, which, in many cases, are still in dispute.

The editions of Conington, Kennedy and Greenough have been consulted in preparing the notes for this edition.

St. Catharines, January 1st, 1888.

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PREFACE.

This Edition is similar to the others of the same series of Classical Texts. While attempting to avoid giving too much help, the Editor has never refrained from assisting the Student in all passages in need of explanation. The grammatical references have been made very full. The only way to teach Latin Syntax is through the living language, and this can be successfully done if the Student carefully and studiously gets up the references to the grammar and applies them to the examples in the Text.

St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, May 30th, 1887.



LIFE OF CAESAR.

Caius Julius Caesar¹ was born on the 12th of July, B. C. Birth.

100.² He was thus six years younger than Cicero and Pompey.

His family (gens Julia) was not merely one of the oldest, but His family was also one of the most respected of the patrician families of the capital. It traced its descent to Iülus, son of Aeneas, and thus through Venus claimed to be of divine origin. It also embraced among its members many who distinguished themselves in the service of the state.

Little is known of Caesor's father, except that he held at some Caesar's time or other the office of praetor, and that he died suddenly at father. Pisa, B.C. 84. The education of young Caesar seems to have been directed chiefly by his mother, Aurelia, who was a woman of lofty ambition and a firm believer in the noble destiny of her son. His early training, according to the fashion of that day, consisted in acquiring a knowledge of numbers, grammar, music, and in practising physical exercises. He is also said to have devoted considerable time to verse making.³

¹ Each Roman citizen had usual[y three names: called the praenomen (marking the individual), the nomen (designating the gens or clan), and the cognomen (telling the family). Thus Caius is a praenomen, Julius is a nomen, and Caesar, a cognomen. Sometimes an agnomen was added for honorary distinction as Africanus to P. Cornelius Scipio.

² Mommsen (Hist. of Rome, Vol. III., 15,) argues that Caesar was born 102 B.C. Hls main reason for assigning this date is that the *lex annalis*, which prescribed the minimum age at which a citizen could hold certain offices, was observed in Caesar's case. By this law no one could hold the quaestorship before he was 34, the aedileship before 37, the praetorship before 41, the consulship before 43. By referring to the chronological table the plausibility of the argument would appear. In answer to this we may say that: (1) the law was not always observed; (2) Suctomus represents Caesar as 16 years of age when his father died; (3) Plutarch, Suetonius and Appian, state that Caesur was 56 years of age when he was assassinated.

³ Laudes Herculis and Oedipus were among his youthful poems.

Related to Marius.

His aunt Julia was married to C. Marius. To this relationship may be ascribed the fact that Caesar at the early age of 14 was appointed to the office of priest of Jove (flamen dialis), by virtue of which he was a member of the sacred college and received a handsome income. We may also ascribe to his connection with Marius the bent of his political opinions. after the death of the great dictator led the popular or democratic party as opposed to the senatorial or aristocratic party.

Betrothed to Cossutia.

Marries Cornelia.

He was at first betrothed to Cossutia, a wealthy heiress, but he broke off the engagement on the death of his father. In the following year (83 B.C.), he married Cornelia, daughter of L. Cornelius Cinna, the leader of the popular party and the avowed This union was displeasing to Sylla, who opponent of Sylla. ordered Caesar to divorce Cornelia, This Caesar refused to do. Through the intercession of Aurelius Cotta, Caesar was at length pardoned.

Goes to the East, and serves his first campaign.

In consequence of having thwarted the will of Sylla, Caesar incurred his enmity and found it unsafe to remain at Rome. He went to the East, and served his first campaign under M. Minucius Thermus. He seems to have remained in the East for about four years, distinguishing himself for personal bravery at the siege of Mitylene and in the war against the Cilician pirates. On the report of Sylla's death, 78 B.C., he came home.

Returns home.

Tactics of Caesar.

The tactics that Caesar adopted at this time to further the interests of his party showed his consummate skill as a political leader. The Roman Senate had become utterly powerless to deal with the duty of administering properly the government. The lower classes thronged with turbulent crowds the cities, in consequence of the free labour of the Italian provincials being in a great measure supplanted by slave labour. Ever since the days of the Gracchi opposed to this democratic element was the Composition Senate, conservative in its nature, being composed of men whose interests were likely to suffer if the democratic element should get any power in the state. In the midway between these two forces we have the wealthy class led by such men as Crassus, without any aristocratic antecedents, on the one hand opposed to democracy as men of affluence naturally are, and on the other opposed to the old families who simply prided themselves in having their descent through a long line of ancestors. the history of Rome from the middle of the second century, B.C., down to the time of Augustus, presents little more than

of the Senate.

The three parties at Rome.

the intrigues of wily politicians who by unscrupulousness endeavoured to supplant each other in the favour of the people. Caesar attempted to show that the Senatorial government of the Caesar indicts provincials was thoroughly corrupt. He indicted Cn. Dolabella Dolabella (78 B. C.) and C. Antonius (77 B. C) for extortion. Though and Antonius Caesar lost these causes, he really gained a triumph, since he proved the utter corruption of the courts which were filled by the Senatorial faction. To improve his style in oratory, he G_{008} to went to the school of Molo, at Rhodes. On the voyage thither Rhodes. Caesar's vessel was captured by pirates at Pharmacussa (now Captured Fermaco), one of the Sporades. He was detained for forty by pirates days, and was not released till a ransom of \$50,000 had been paid. During his detention, he is said to have joined with these marauders in their sports, and to have jestingly told them that he would, when liberated, have them crucified. This threat he afterwards made good. Landing at Miletus, he collected a small fleet, captured them, and brought them to Pergamus, where they were executed. He stayed at the school of Molo for two years.

When absent from Rome, Caesar was elected pontifex. office could be held only by one residing in the capital, and pontifex. thus he was compelled to return. A reaction had meanwhile Reaction set in opposed to the policy of Sylla. With the Consulship of against Sylla's Pompey and Crassus (70 B. C.) a reform had been introduced policy. by restoring the rights of the tribunes and the censors, and by remodelling the Senate. Both Pompey and Caesar supported these reforms. In 68 B. C., Caesar became quaestor, and by Elected virtue of this office he was entitled to a seat in the Senate. He quaestor. went soon after his election with Antistius Vetus into Spain, and took up his residence at Corduba (now Cordova). One of the chief duties of the quaestor was to attend the provincial assizes (conventus), and settle the disputes that arose between provincials. In this office he displayed a spirit of equity and moderation in striking contrast to the policy of his predecessors. His popularity gained for him many adherents, who, in after days, flocked to his standard at the battle of Munda. It was during this year that he lost his wife Cornelia.

Caesar married Pompey's cousin, Pompeia, in the following Marries year. No doubt this union was concluded for political reasons. Pompeia. Pompey was now in the height of his fame. This very year he was appointed by the Gabinian law (lex Gabinia) sole com-

mander of the Roman fleet to clear the coasts of the Mediterranean of the pirates who invested it. Next year he was equally successful in defeating Mithridates, king of Armenia.

Elected curule aedile.

In 65 B. C., Caesar was elected curule aedile. While holding this office, he increased his popularity, as well as his debts, by the costly gladiatorial shows he gave to gratify the depraved tastes of a Roman populace. He also showed his devotion to the memory of Marius by causing the trophies of that great commander, which had been destroyed by Sylla, to be replaced. Many a veteran, reading the inscriptions recounting the victories of Campi Faudii, Aquae Sextiae, and over Jugurtha, would recall the memory of the greatest soldier of the age, the deliverer of Italy, and the sturdy supporter of popular rights. In the year 63 B. C., a year noted for the conspiracy of Catiline, Caesar became pontifex maximus. On the trial of the conspirators, Caesar advocated the penalty of perpetual banishment, while Cato advocated the death penalty. Subsequent events proved that Caesar was right.

Caesar pontifex maximus.

Elected praetor.

Propraetor of Spain.

First Triumvirate.

Julia, Caesar's daughter, married to Pompey.

Goes to Gaul.

Gallic campaigns. In 62 B. C., Caesar was elected practor, and while in this office he openly opposed the party of the Senate. On resigning the office, he went as propraetor to Spain, when he managed to gain money enough to pay off his enormous debts. On his return, he nnited with Pompey and Crassus to form the coalition called the First Triumvirate. Pompey may be said to have been the representative of the aristocratic classes, Caesar of the democratic, while Crassus was an exponent of the moneyed party. In the next year Caesar was Consul. To further cement the union, Pompey married Julia, Caesar's daughter. During his Consulship he brought up several reforms, especially a bill for the division of the lands among the people. Before laying down his Consulship he procured the passage of a bill by which he was invested for five years with proconsular power over the Gauls and Illyricum.

Nine years were spent in the subjugation of the Gauls. In the first campaign, Caesar at Bibracte (now *Autun*) drove back the Helvetii who were moving westward, and attempted to subdue Gaul. In the same year he defeated at *Basle* Ariovistus, a German king, who at the instigation of the Arverni and Sequani had been invited to take their part against the Aedui.

B. C. 57. In the second campaign, Caesar defeated the Belgae at the river Sabis (now Sambre).

Caesar in the third campaign broke up a coalition of the tribes B.C. 56. of the north-west of Gaul, which had united against him. During this year, he renewed the agreement with Pompey and Crassus, who covenanted that his command should be extended to five years further.

· In his fourth campaign, Caesar crossed the Rhine, but remained B.C. 55. only eighteen days on the German side. Later on in the same year he crossed over to Britain.

The next campaign was chiefly against Britain, which, how- B.C. 54. ever, he only partially subdued, being recalled by a sudden uprising in Gaul.

He in the next campaign crushed the general revolt, under B.C. 53. Vercingetorix, of the subject tribes in Gaul. With the fall of Alesia, the power of the Gauls was crushed for ever.

In his eighth campaign, he was complete master of Gaul, B.C. 52. having reduced the tribes one after another to subjection.

The last campaign is uneventful. He remained in Cisalpine B.C. 51. Gaul, and returned to Transalpine Gaul for a short time in the summer to review his troops.

During Caesar's absence in Gaul, Crassus was slain at the Changes battle of Carrhae, B.C. 53. This really broke up the Trium-while Caesar virate. Pompey began to view Caesar's career with distrust and alarm. He entered into a league with the aristocracy and the Senate. A demand was finally passed by the Senate that Caesar should disband his legions. This Caesar refused to do, unless Pompey followed the same course. Finally a decree "that the Consuls should provide that the State should receive no hurt," was passed. This order was equivalent to a declaration of war, and was regarded as such by Caesar.

With one legion he crossed the Rubicon, the boundary between Caesar Gaul and Italy. Soon Italy came over to his side. Pompey crosses the and the party of the Senate fled to Greece. Caesar marched to Rubicon. Spain, defeated the party of Pompey at Ilerda, and took Massalia in Southern Gaul.

Caesar then prepared to follow Pompey. For some time both armies encamped on the Apsus in Illyricum. Finally the decisive battle was fought August 9th, B.C. 48, at Pharsalia. Caesar's forces were but one-half the number of those of Pompey, the superior generalship and the courage of despair won the day, and Pompey's troops were completely routed. Pompey fled to

Egypt, where he was treacherously murdered by an emissary of Ceasar followed and became involved in difficulties in settling the succession to the throne.

Thapsus.

Soon after he crushed the Pompeian party at the battle of Thapsus, in Africa, 46 B.C. Caesar was now the master of the Roman world. He returned to Rome, celebrated his three triumphs, and published a general amnesty to his opponents. He reformed the calendar, and introduced many useful measures for the internal economy of the State.

Munda.

In 45 B.C., the two sons of Pompey had collected a force in Spain. Thither Caesar marched, and at Munda totally defeated it. The Senate conferred on him nearly all the offices of State, and thus the whole authority was centered in one man.

Death of Caesar.

Caesar's

A conspiracy, headed by Brutus and Cassius, was formed They were actuated partly by mistaken patriotic motives, and partly by personal jealousy and hatred. Caesar fell March 15th, 44 B.C., pierced by the daggers of the assassins just as he had entered the Senate house.

Caesar was tall, and of commanding aspect; his features well appearance. marked and prominent; his complexion fair; his eyes keen, black, and expressive. In latter life he was bald, which he somewhat concealed by wearing a sort of diadem. His robust frame was inured to hardship, and exhibited remarkable powers of endurance. With regard to dress he was very fastidious. His private life was singularly free from many of the vices of the age.

H.

THE WORKS OF CAESAR.

(I) Extant:-

- (a) Commentarii de Bello Gallico, in seven books. work contains an account of the conquest of Gaul, from B.C. 58 to B.C. 52. In the first book we have the conquest of the Helvetii mentioned, and in the seventh book the death of Clodius is referred to as lately having taken place. As the death of Clodius happened B.C. 52, we may assume that the events recorded happened between these two dates. An eighth book was added by Aulus Hirtius to complete the events to 51 B.C.
- (b) Commentarii de Bello Civili, in three books. gives an account of the civil wars down to the time of the

Alexandrine war. The history of the Alexandrine, African, and Spanish campaigns were afterwards added. Hirtius probably wrote the account of the Alexandrine campaign; Oppius, that of the African; the account of the Spanish war was written probably by a centurion of Caesar's army, according to Niebuhr, who discovers a change in style and expression from that of the other two accounts.

(2) Lost Works :-

- (a) Anticato. A reply to Cicero's panegyric on Cato Uticensis, who fell at Thapsus, B.C. 46.
- (b) De Analogia, or as Cicero calls it, De Ratione Latine Dedicated to Cicero, and written when Caesar was crossing the Alps.
- (c) Libri Auspiciorum or Auguralia. Published B.C. 63, when Caesar was Pontifex maximus.
 - (d) De Astris. Published also B.C. 63.
- (e) Apothegmata, or Dicta Collectanea. A collection of witticisms made at different times.
- (f) Poemata; nearly all written in his youth. To these belong Oedipus, Laudes Herculis, and Iter (describing his journey from Spain, B.C. 46).

III.

THE CONQUEST OF GAUL.

In the year 600 B.C., the Greeks of Phocaea, in Asia Minor, Greek emigrated and settled at Massilia (now Marseilles). On the settlement. conquest of Asia Minor by Cyrus, the Great, many of their countrymen joined the Phocaeans; and soon the young Greek colony rose to power. The inhabitants of Massilia became the leaders in learning and commerce, and established colonies along the neighbouring coast of the Mediterranean. As the Greek colonies encroached on the wild barbarians, wars naturally arose. In 154 B.C., the Ligurians besieged Antipolis and Nicaea, two dependencies of Massilia, when the Massiliots called in the aid of the Romans, by whose aid the Ligurians were Romans, defeated, and part of the territory of the Ligurians given to the Massiliots. Another attack soon after (125 B.C.) was made by the Ligurians, who were reduced a second time. The army of C. Sextius Calvinus, after three campaigns, plundered their territory, and reduced the inhabitants to slavery. Near Massilia,

Aquae Sextiae.

Feuds.

he founded the town of Aquae Sextiae (now Aix), which obtained its name from the hot springs of the neighbourhood. About this time, the Aedui and Allobroges were at war. Arverni, the most powerful of the Galiic tribes, aided the Allobroges, while the Aedui concluded a treaty with the Romans. In 121 B.C., Cn. Domitius defeated the Allobroges at Vindalium, a little above Avignon; and in the same year the Gallic confederates were defeated by the united armies of Cn. Domitius and Q. Fabius Maximus, near the junction of the Isere and the Rhone. The country of the Allobroges was reduced to a Roman province, and received the name Provincia. Massilia, however, still retained her independence. Within the next succeeding years, the Romans enlarged the boundaries of the original Provincia, which extended at first from the Alps to the Rhone, by reducing that portion of Gaul from the Rhone to the Pyrenees, thus keeping open the road to Spain.

Cimbri and Teutones.

by the invasion of the Cimbri and Teutones. After wandering about the Northern Italy, they entered Gaul and attacked the Roman Province. In 109 B.C. they defeated the Consul, M. defeats of the Junius Silanus. The Romans sustained another defeat two years later when they attempted to keep back the Tugurini, one of the Helvetic cantons who were attempting to enter Gaul. this battle fell L. Piso, the grandfather of Caesar's father-in-law. In 106 B.C., Q. Servilius Caepio sacked Toulouse, which had formed a league with the Cimbri and Teutones. This temporary gain was followed by a crushing defeat inflicted on the Romans near the banks of the Rhone by the Cimbri and Teutones.

In 113 B.C. the whole of Italy was thrown into consternation

Successive Romans.

Cimbri and Teutones separate.

The Cimbri separated from the Teutones and laid waste all the land between the Rhone and the Pyrenees. Teutones remained on the East of the Rhone, the Cimbri turned back from the Pyrenees, joined the Teutones, and then passed the Alps. Marius, who had gained great glory in the Jugurthine war, was sent against the invaders. He hastened to Southern Gaul, and defeated the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae, 102 B.C. and Cimbri. In the following year he met the Cimbri at Vercellae and crushed them in battle.

Defeat of Teutones

During the civil war, Sertorius, a follower of Marius, stirred up the Aquitani to revolt. The revolt, however, was unim-Intrigues of portant. During the Consulship of Cicero, Catiline attempted Catiline. to carry out his nefarious eonspiracy. He and his associates attempted to gain over the deputies of the Allobroges, who were on some mission at Rome, to join the conspiracy. These deputies betrayed the proposals to the Consul. The Allobroges not being successful in their mission, and perhaps instigated by the representations of Catiline, took up arms and defeated Manlius Lentulus. In a second battle, however, they were defeated by Pomptinus.

The Aedui, proud of their alliance with Rome, began to lord it over the other tribes. The Sequani formed an alliance with the Arverni. These two tribes invited Ariovistus, a German. Ariovistus to assist them against the Aedui. Soon the Aedui were reduced invited. to submission. Their chief, Divitiacus, went to Rome, and implored the aid of the Senate. The Sequani meanwhile found out that Ariovistus from being an ally turned to be their mrster. He demanded a third part of the territory of the Sequani, and being refused, defeated them in battle at Magetobriga. this he ruled them with unbearable insolence.

In B.C. 60, a report reached Rome that the Helvetii, like the Emigration Cimbri and Teutones, were preparing for a grand emigration. of Helvetii.

The plan was under the direction of Orgetorix, a wealthy Helvetian noble. Seeing the fertile plains of Gaul, they were dissatisfied with their own land. In the previous year a decree had been passed at Rome, that the Governor of Gaul for the time being should protect the allies of the Roman people. the next year 59 B.C., Julius Caesar was Consul. During his Caesar Consulship, P. Vatinius proposed a law giving Caesar the government of Gaul and Illyricum for five years. Caesar's object was to complete the conquest of Gaul. He remained at Rome till after the exile of Cicero. Soon after this B.C. 58, he hastily set out for Gaul, on the report that the Helvetii were Gaul. on the move westward.

IV.

THE ROMAN ARMY.

In ancient times of Rome, the army was drawn in a solid mass (phalanx), a method very common among the Macedonians, and perhaps derived from them. Camillus (circa, 390 B.C.) is said to have broken up the phalanx into smaller bodies, called manipuli, capable of acting independently and also in concert. The whole legion was arranged in three lines. In the first (hastati) were the youngest men, in the second (principes) were

men in the full vigor of life, and in the third (triarii) were the veterans. Each line contained ten manipuli, arranged in the following fashion:

Each manipulus of the two first lines contained two centuriae, each commanded by a centurio. The centurian commanding the right century of the manipuli was styled centurio prior, the one commanding the left century, centurio posterior. Light armed troops (velites) were attached, twenty, to each century Thus we have:

Hastati: 10 manipuli, 120 men=20 centuries, 60 men= 1,200 Principes: 10 120 " =20 "=1,200Triarii: 60 " =20 30 10 50 30 3,000 To every century, 20 velites = 1,200 4,200

This was the *triplex acies* referred to so often by Caesar. To each legion were attached 10 *turma*, or squadrons of cavalry of 30 men each, each *turma* being sub-divided into *three decuriae* of 10 men each; each *decuria* was headed by an officer called *decurio*.

To Caesar or Marius is ascribed the custom of drawing up the legion of cohorts. Each legion, when complete, had regularly 6,000 men, divided into 10 cohorts (cohortes), each cohort divided into 3 maniples (manipuli), and each maniple into two centuries (centuriae). The spear (hasta) was given to the triarii, who also seem to have been armed with the pike (pilum). Hence the two first lines were sometimes called ante-pilani.

Officers. The officers of the army were:

Centurions. (a) Centurions (Centuriones): These were the leaders of the centuries, two in each maniple, six in each cohort, and sixty in each legion. There was a regular system of promotion in the Roman army. The highest centurion was the first centurion of the first maniple of the first cohort, so the lowest would be the second centurion of the third

- maniple of the tenth cohort. As a badge of authority the centurions carried a staff.
- (b) Military Tribnnes (Tribuni Militum): These were six Tribunes. to each legion: hence ten centurions were under each tribune.
- (c) Lieutenants (Legati): These were next the general in Legati. command. The cavalry were under the command of the praefecti equitum and decuriones.

The weapons of a Roman soldier were of two kinds:

- (1) Offensive weapons. The ordinary soldier (miles legionarius) Arms. was armed with (a) the javelin. Of this there were four kinds: pilum, jaculum, hasta, lancea. The pilum was a strong heavy pike, consisting of a square shaft of wood four feet long, to the end of which was a strong sharp iron point about two feet long attached. The jaculum was a lighter dart used for hurling, while the hasta was a long spear used for stabbing. The lancea was a light spear with a broad point. The infantry used the pilum, while the cavalry and light armed troops, the jaculum) hasta, and lancea. Some of the latter carried bows (arcus, and arrows (sagittae), slings (fundae).
- (b) The sword (gladius) was short, broad, double-edged and pointed more used for stabbing than for slashing. It was kept in a light scabbard fastened to a belt (balteus).
- (2) Defensive weapons. The soldier of the legion had: (a) a brazen helmet (cassis), surmounted with a crest; (b) a cuirass (lorica), made of leather, or of strips of metal fastened on the leather, or of metallic scales, or of brazen plates; (c) greaves (ocreae), reaching as high as the knee: (d) a shield, either oblong, made of boards, covered with leather and surrounded with a broad metallic rim (scutum), or made of bronze and of an oval shape (clipeus). The light armed troops had a small buckler (parma) and a helmet of leather (galea). The soldier had beneath his armour his tunic (tunica), a thick, woollen under-garment reaching nearly to the knees. His cloak (sagum) was of heavy, woollen stuff, fastened by a brooch on the shoulder, and open in front. The cloak of the general was called paludamantum.

Standards.

The standards of the Roman army were: (a) Aquila, or eagle, the standard of the legion. This was of gold, silver, or bronze, with expanded wings. It was generally borne by the first centurion (primpilus). To lose the eagle was a great disgrace. The standard of the maniples was called (b) signum, and was of various designs, sometimes a wolf, dog, horse, serpent, figure of victory, &c. (c) The vexillum was a square or oblong banner carried by the cavalry.

Musical instruments. The *musical instruments* of the army were: (a) *tuba*, trumpet, was straight, and deep-toned. This was used for the signals of advance and retreat for infantry; (b) *cornu* and *buccina* were crooked, and had a shriller note, and generally used to indicate a change of watch; (c) *lituus*, was formed like an augur's staff, and used for cavalry.

v.

THE ARMY ON THE MARCH.

The army on the march may be divided into three divisions: (a) agmen primum, or van; (b) exercitus, agmen legionum, or main body; (c) agmen novissimum, or rear. The van was generally composed of light armed troops of infantry or cavalry. Their chief duty was to find out the force of the enemy, or to hold the enemy at bay until the main body should arrive. The main body with the baggage train (impedimenta), followed. The rear generally consisted of cavalry or light armed troops.

The average march (*iter justum*) was from six to seven hours, or from fifteen to twenty miles a day. On the forced march the soldiers often covered fifty miles a day.

On the march, the soldiers carried two Roman pecks of grain (frumentum), cooking utensils (vasa), his arms, blanket, and two rampart stakes (valli). The private baggage of the soldier was called sarcinae.

VI.

THE ARMY IN CAMP.

When the army was on the march, men (metatores) were sent forward to select a suitable place for a camp. If possible, a high ground (locus superior) was sought.

The camp was usually square or oblong. An embankment (vallum), formed from the ground thrown up from trench (fossa), surrounded the camp. The camp had four gates: (1) porta practoria, near the practorium, or general's tent, faced the

enemy; (2) porta decumana was opposite to this; (3) porta principalis sinistra on the left; and (4) porta principalis dextra on the right. Connecting these two latter gates was the via principalis, and parallel to the street was the via quintana. Connecting the porta praetoria and porta decumana was the via praetoria.

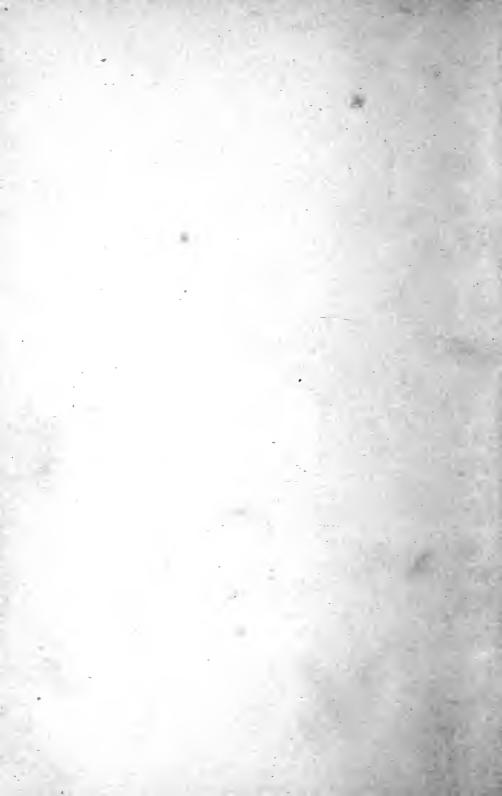
Porta Praetoria.

	Praetor- ium.	
Via Principalis.		Via Principalis.
	Via Praetoria.	
Via Quintana.	P1	Via Quintana.

Porta Decumana.

The pickets were generally called *excubitores*; *vigiliae* were night watches; *custodiae* were sentinels to guard some particular post.

The average pay was about 6½ cents per day. Caesar doubled this. A centurion received 25 cents a day. Besides their regular pay Caesar often gave them the money that accrued from the sale of booty.



C. JULII CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIORUM

LIBER PRIMUS.

I. ¹GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum ²unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, ³qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli, appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis 5Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, 6propterea quod a ⁷cultu atque humanitate ⁸provinciae longissime absunt. ⁹minimeque ad eos ¹⁰mercatores saepe commeant, atque ea, ¹¹quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important; 12 proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, ¹³quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii 14quoque reliquos Gallos 15virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis 16 finibus. 17 eos prohibent, aut ipsi in 18 eorum finibus bellum gerunt. 19 Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, ²⁰initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; 20 vergit ad septentriones. Belgae ab ²¹extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ²²ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem Oceani, quae est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter ²³occasum solis et septentriones.

II.—Apud Helvetios longe noblissimus et ¹ditissimus fuit ²Orgetorix. Is, ³Marco Messala et Marco Pisone consulibus, ⁴regni cupiditate inductus, ⁵conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et ⁶civitati persuasit, ⁷ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: ⁸perfacile esse,

quum virtute omnibus ⁹praestarent, ¹⁰totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id ¹¹hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique ¹²loci natura Helveti, continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno, latissimo atque altissimo, ¹³qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit: altera ex parte monte Jura altissimo qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia, ¹⁴lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui Provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. ¹⁵His rebus fiebat, ut et minus late vagarentur, et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: ¹⁶qua de causa homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur. ¹⁷Pro multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem millia passuum ducenta et quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta, patebant.

III.—His rebus adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, 1constituerunt ea, quae ad proficiscendum ²pertinerent, comparare; jumentorum et 3carrorum 4quam maximum numerum coemere; ⁵sementes quam maximas facere, ⁶ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret; cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. ⁷Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; ⁸in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit. In eo itinere ⁹persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cujus pater 10 regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat et a senatu populi Romani ¹¹amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate sua 12 occuparet, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorigi Aeduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate ¹³obtinebat, ac maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur persuadet, eigue filiam suam in matrimonium 14 dat. 15 Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset; 16non esse dubium, quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent: 17se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. Hac oratione adducti, inter se 18fidem et jusjurandum dant, 19et, regno occupato, per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

IV.—¹Ea res ut Helvetiis ²per indicium enuntiata ³moribus suis Orgetorigem ⁴ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt: ⁵damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. ⁶Die constituta causae dictionis, Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam ७familiam, ⁵ad homi-

num millia decem, undique coegit; et omnes ⁹clientes, obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit: ¹⁰per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis ¹¹jus suum exsequi ¹²conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Orgetorix mortuus est: ¹³neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit.

V.—Post ejus mortem ¹nihilo minus Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur, ²ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, ³oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia ¹incendunt; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt; ⁵ut, ⁶domum reditionis spe sublata, paratiores ʿad omnia pericula subeunda ⁶essent: ៗtrium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis, et Tulingis, et Latobrigis, finitimis, uti, eodem ¹ousi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, una cum iis proficiscantur; ¹¹Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant ¹²Noreiamque oppugnarant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

VI.—Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus ¹itineribus ²domo exire ³possent: ⁴unum per Sequanos, angustum difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, ⁵vix qua singuli carri ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent: ⁶alterum per Provinciam nostram, ¹multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum, qui ⁶nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque ⁶nonnullis locis vado ¹otransitur. ¹¹Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est, ¹²proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Genava. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. ¹³Allobrogum sese vel persuasuros, quod nondum ¹⁴bono animo in Populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant; ¹⁶vel vi coacturos, ut per ¹⁶suos fines eos ire ¹¹paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, ¹⁶qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes ¹९conveniant: is dies erat ²oante diem quintum Kalendas Apriles, Lucio Pisone, Aulo Gabinio consulibus.

VII.—Caesari quum id ¹nuntiatum esset, ²eos per Provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ³ab urbe proficisci, et, ⁴quam

maximis potest itineribus, in 5Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genavam pervenit. ⁷Provinciae toti quam maximum militum numerum imperat—erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore 8legio unapontem, qui erat ad Genavam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii 9certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cujus 10 legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem ocum obtinebant, ¹¹qui dicerent, ¹²sibi esse in animo, sine ullo, maleficio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullum: rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat Caesar, quod 13memoria tenebat, Lucium Cassium consulem 14occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et 15 sub jugum missum, ¹⁶concedendum non putabat: ¹⁷neque homines inimico animo, data facultate per provinciam itineris faciundi, temperaturos ab injuria et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut 18 spatium intercedere posset dum milites, quos imperaverat, 19 convenirent, legatis respondit, ²⁰diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum, ²¹si quid vellent, ante diem Idus Apriles reverterentur.

VIII.—Interea ¹ea legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex Provincia convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, ²qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, millia passuum ³decem novem ⁶murum, in altitudinem ⁴pedum sedecim, ⁶fóssamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, ⁶praesidia disponit, castella communit, づquo facilius, si se invito transire ⁶conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, ¹ovenit, et legatiad eum ¹¹reverterunt, negat, se more et exemplo Populi Romani posse ¹²iter ulli per provinciam dare; et, si vim facere ¹³conentur, ¹⁴prohibiturum ostendit. Helvetii, ea ¹²spe dejecti, ¹⁶navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, ¹づalii vadis Rhodani, qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, ¹³si perrumpere possent conati, ¹٩operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

IX—¹Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via,²qua, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant. His quum ³sua sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, ⁴ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. ⁵Dumnorix gratia et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat, et Helvetiis erat

amicus, quod ex ea civitate Orgetorigis ⁶filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et, cupiditate regni adductus, ⁷novis rebus studebat, ⁸et quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat, ⁹ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese dent, perficit: ¹⁰Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios ¹¹prohibeant; ¹⁰Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuria ¹¹transeant.

X.--Caesari ¹renuntiatur ²Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, 3quae civitas est in Provincia. ⁴Id si fieret, intelligebat magno cum provinciae periculo ⁵futurum, ut homines bellicosos, Populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximeque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ⁶ei munitioni, quam fecerat, Titum Labienum legatum praefecit : ipse in Italiam 8magnis itineribus contendit, 9duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit; et qua proximum iter 10 in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. ¹¹Ibi Centrones, et Graioceli, et Caturiges, 12 locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. ¹³Compluribus his proeliis pulsis, ¹⁴ab Ocelo, quod est 15citerioris provinciae extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines: ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

XI. Helvetii ¹jam per ²angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros ³populabantur. Aedui, ⁴quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt ⁵rogatum auxilium : ⁶ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore ¬Aedui Ambarri, ¬necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, ¬Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere: item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, ¬nosibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus ¬non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

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XII.—¹Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Aeduorum et Seguanorum in Rhodanum influit, 2incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem³ fluat, judicari non *possit. Id Helvetii 5ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant. Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est tres jam 6copiarum 7partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, xuartem vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse; 8de tertia vigilio cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum flumen transierat. et inopinantes ⁹aggressus, magnam eorum partem ¹⁰concidit : reliqui fugae sese mandarunt atque ¹¹in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is ¹²pagus appellabatur ¹³Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic 13 pagus unus, quum 14 domo exisset, patrum nostrorum 15 memoria, 16 Lucium Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. ¹⁷Ita, sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, quae pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem Populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps poenas persolvit. Qua in re Caesar non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, 13 quod ejus soceri Lucii Pisonis avum, Lucium Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem proelio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

XIII.—1 Hoc proelio facto, 2 reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, squum id, quod ipsi diebus viginti aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, uno illum die fecisse intelligerent, legatos ad eum mittunt : 4cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, 5qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita 6cum Caesare agit: 7si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset: 8sin bello persequi perseveraret, ⁹reminisceretur et ¹⁰veteris incommodi Populi Romani et ¹¹pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. ¹²Quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, 13ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret : se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute, quam dolo aut insidiis, niterentur. 14Quare ne committeret, us is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate Populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet.

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XIV, ¹His Caesar ita respondit: ²eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorassent, memoria teneret: 3atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani accidissent: 'qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere; sed 5eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se 6intelligeret, quare timeret; neque sine causa timendum putaret. Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod ⁷eo invito iter per ⁸Provinciam per vim ⁸tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, qnod Allobrogas vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? (9Quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloria-⁶rentur, quodque tamdiu se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur eodem pertinere: 10 consuesse enim deos immortales, quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorume ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. ¹¹Quum ea ita sint, tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea, quae polliceantur, facturos intelligat, et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum. Divico respondit: ¹²ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare, consuerint : ejus rei Populum Romanum esse testem. Hoc reponso dato, decessit.

XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco ¹movent: idem facit Caesar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor millium, ²quem ex omni Provincia et Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit,³ qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter ⁴faciant. Qui, cupidius⁵ novissimum agmen insequuti, ⁶alieno-loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt; et pauci ¹de nostris cadunt, Quo proelio sublati Helvetii, quod quingentis⁶ equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant,⁰ audacius subsistere, nonnunquam ex novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere, coeperunt. Caesar ¹osuos a proelio continebat,¹¹ ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque prohibere. ¹²Ita ¹³dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum ¹⁴non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset.

XVI. ¹Interim quotidie Caesar ²Aeduos frumentum, ³quod essent publice polliciti, ⁴flagitare⁵: nam propter frigora, quod Gallia sub

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septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat: 6eo antem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, propterea uti minus poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Aedui; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubis se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu praeerat—quem Vergobretum appellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus, et vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem graviter eos accusat, quod, quum neque emi, neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur; praesertim quum magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum susceperit multo etiam gravius, quod sit destitutus, queritur.

XVII. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris adductus, ¹quod antea tacuerat, proponit :² esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat; qui privati plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus. ³Hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum conferant, quod praestare debeant. Si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quam Romanorum imperia perferre, satius esse, ⁴neques dubitae debere, quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, ⁵quaeque in castris gerantur, hostibus enuntiari: hos ⁶a se coerceri non posse. Quin etiam, quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, intelligere sese, quanto id cum pericuio fecerit, et ob eam causam, quamdiu potuerit, tacuisse.

XVII. ¹Caesar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentibat: ²sed, quod pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet:³ quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberius atque audacius ⁴Eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit; reperit⁵ esse vera. ⁶Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum rerum novarum: ¹complures annos portoria, reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo. ⁶His

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rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas compaasse: magnum numerum equitatus 9suo sumpte semper alere et circum se habere: 10 neque solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse : atque hujus potentiae causa matrem in Biturigibus, homini illic noblilissimo ac potentissimo, collocasse, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere : sororem ex matre et propinguas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse: 11 favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem: 12 odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, quod eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta, Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque hon-¹⁸Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem oris sit restitutus. per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; 14 imperio Populi Romani non modo de regno, sed etiam de ea, quam habeat, gtatia despe-15 Reperiebat etiam inquirendo Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugae factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus nam equitatu, quem16 auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Dumnorix praeerat, eorem fuga reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.

XIX.--1Quibus rebus cognitis, 2quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset, quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset, quod ea omnia ⁵non modo injussu suo et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset, quod 6a magistratu Aeduorum accusaretur : satis esse ⁷causae arbitrabatur, ⁸quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. 9His omnibus rebus 10unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in Populuin Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, témperantiam cognoverat: ¹¹nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur. Itaque 12 priusquam quicquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et, ¹³quotidianis interpretibus remotis. per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem suum, 14cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur 15 simul commonefacit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit, quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit: 16 petit atque hortatur, ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causa cognita, statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

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XX.—Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Caesarem complexus, obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: 'scire se illa esse vera, nec quenquam ex eo ³plus, quam se, doloris capere, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset: ⁵quibus opibus ac nervis, non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur : sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. 6Quod si quid ei Caesare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, non sua voluntate factum; ⁷qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Haec quum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare 8peteret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit; consolatus rogat, finem orandi 9faciat; 10tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ae precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat; ¹¹fratrem adhibet; quae in eo reprehendat, ostendit: quae ipse intelligat, quae civitas queratur, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes 12 suspiciones vitet; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae ¹³agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

XXI.—Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus ¹hostes sub monte consedisse millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo; ²qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renuntiatum est, ³facilem esse. ¹De tertia vigilia Titum Labienum, ⁵legatum pro praetore, cum duabus legionibus, et iis ⁶ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui ¹consilii sit, ostendit. İpse de quarta vigilia eodem ⁵itinere, ⁴quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. Publius Considius, ¹oqui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu Lucii Sullae, et postea in Marci Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.

XXII.—¹Prima luce, quum ²summus mons a Tito Labieno ³teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis ⁴passibus abesset, neque, ut postea ex captivis ⁵comperit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset; Considius, ⁴equo admisso, ad eum accurrit; dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri; id se a ³Gallicis armis atque insignibus cog-

ab hostibus teneri; id se a *Gallicis armis atque insignibus cogcomperco ful leuru yuyuw: rudy's perfungs - le BELLO GAPLICO COMM. I. brenkehrungs povisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem "subducit, aciem

novisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem ⁹subducit, aciem ⁰instruit. Labienus, ¹⁰ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare, ne proelium ¹¹committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra ¹²visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros exspectabat ¹³proelioque abstinebat. ¹⁴Multo denique die ¹⁵per exploratores Caesar cognovit et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, ¹⁶proviso sibi renuntiasse. Eo die, quo consuerat ¹⁷intervallo, hostes sequitur, ¹⁵millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

XXIII.—¹Pyostridie ejus diei, ²quod omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non⁴ amplius millibus passuum octodecim aberat, ⁵rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac ⁶Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitiyos Lucii Aemilii, ⁶decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii, seu ⁷quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis, quod ⁶pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, proelium non commovissent ;/ sive eo, ⁰ quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent;) commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.

XXIV.—Postquam ¹id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem ²sudducit, equitatumque qui ³sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse ¹interim in colle medio triplicem aciem nstruxit ⁵legionum quatuor veteranarum, ita, uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia citeriore proxime ⁶conscriperat, et omnia auxilia collocaret; ac totum montem ¹hominibus compleri, et ⁶interea ցsarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris sequuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi, confertissima acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, ¹¹phalange facta, sub ¹⁰ primam nostram aciem successerunt.

XXV.—Caesar primum ¹suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut, ²aequato omnium periculo, spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos, ³proelium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. ⁴Ea disjecta,

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gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, pluribus corum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, praeoptarant scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre, et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte et succedentibus nostris, Boil et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus circiter quindecim agmen hostium claudebant, et movissimis praesidio erant ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenere; et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima, ac secunda acies, ut victis ac summotis resisteret: tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

-Ita lancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent, ²alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, quum ab 3hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. 'Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et 6nonnulli, inter carros rotasque, ⁷mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri ⁹potiti Ibi Orgetorigis filia, atque unus e filiis captus est. proelio circiter millia hominum centum et triginta superfuerunt, eaque tota nocte continenter ierunt : 9 nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum, et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum, nostri, ¹⁰triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar ad Lingónas literas nuntiosque misit, ¹¹ne eos frumento neve alia re juvarent: ¹²qui si juvissent, se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum. triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

XXVII.—Helvetii, omnium rerum inopia adducti, legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. ¹Qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque loquuti flentes pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quo tum essent, suum adven-

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nfluto-eri flui flectur - brink r-ben DE BELLO GALLICO COMM. I. 151713 tum exspectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam Caesar pervenit,

tum exspectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. ³Dum ea, conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissa, circiter hominum millia sex ejus ⁴pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur,—sive timore ⁵perterriti, ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, ⁶quod, in tanta multitudine dedititiorum, suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent—prima nocte ex castris Helvetiorum egressi, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

XXVIII.—Quod ubi Caesar ¹resciit, ²quorum per fines ierant, his, 3uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium numero habuit; reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. vetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, funde erant profecti, ⁵reverti jussit; et quod, omnibus fructibus amissis, ⁶domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent; ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id ea maxime ratione fecit, 'quod noluit, eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; *ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, petentibus Aeduis, quod egregia virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent, concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt, quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

XXIX.—In castris Helvetiorum labulae repertae sunt, literis. Graecis confectae et ad Caesarem relatae, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent: et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum millia ducenta et sexaginta tria. Tulingorum millia triginta sex, Latobrigorum quatuordecim, Rauracorum viginti tria, Boiorum triginta duo: ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad millia nonaginta dua. Summa omnium fuerunt ad millia trecenta et sexaginta octo. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, repertus est numerus millium centum et decem.

XXX.-Bello Helvetiorum confecto, ¹totius fere Galliae legati,

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principes civitatum, ad Caesarem ²gratulatum convenerunt: ³Intelligere sese, tametsi, pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani, ab iis, poenas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae, quam Populi Romani accidisse: ⁵propterea quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus, domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliae bellum inferrent, imperioque potirentur, locumque domicilio ex magna copia deligerent, quem ex omni Gallia opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum judicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent. 6Petierunt, ut sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem certam indicere, idque Caesaris voluntate facere, liceret: 7sese habere quasdam res, quas ex communi consensu ab eo petere vellent. Ea re permissa, diem concilio constituerunt, 9et jurejurando, ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus communi consilio mandatum esset, inter se sanxerunt.

XXXI.-1Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civitatum, qui ante fuerant ad Caesarem, ²reverterunt, petieruntque, ³uti sibi secreto de sua omniumque salute cum eo agere liceret. Ea re impetrata, ⁴sese omnes flentes Caesari ad pedes projecerunt: ⁵non minus se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, quae dixissent, enuntiarentur, quam uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent; propterea quod, si enuntiatum esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent. Loquutus est pro his Divitiacius Aeduus : 6Galliae totius factiones esse duas:

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harum alterius principatum tenere Aeduos, alterius Arvernos. Hi quum tantopère de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, factum esse uti ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur. 8Horum primo circiter millia quindecim Rhenum transisse: posteaquam agros, et cultum, et copias Gallorum homines feri ac barbari adamassent transductos, plures: nunc esse in Gallia ad centum et viginti millium numerum: 9cum his Aeduos eorumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse; magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem equitatum amisisse. ¹⁰Quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, qui et sua virtute et Populi Romani hospitio atque amicitia

sese neque obsides repetituros, neque auxilium a Populo Romano imploraturos, neque recusaturos, quominus perpetuo sub illorum d tione atque imperio essent. 12 l obshingo-ere stringe-street 12 Unum se esse ex omni civitate

plurimum ante in Gallia potuissent coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos civitatis, et ¹¹jurejurando civitatem obstringere,

Aeduorum, qui adduci non potuerit, ut juraret, aut liberos suos obsides daret. Ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, et Romam ad senatum venisse, auxilium postulatum, quod solus neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneretur. 13Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis, quum Aeduis victis, accidisse ? propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliae, occupavisset, et nunc de altera parte tertia Sequanos decedere juberet; 14propterea quod. paucis mensibus ante, Harudum millia hominum viginti quatuor ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedes pararentur. 15 Futurum esse paucis annis, uti omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur, atque omnes Germani Rhenum transirent: 6 neque enim conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, neque hanc consuetudinem victus cum illa comparandam. Ariovistum autem, 17ut semel Gallorum' copias proelio vicerit-quod proelium factum sit ad Magetobriam—superbe et crudeliter imperare, obsides noblissimi cujusque liberos poscere, 18et in eos omnia exempla cruciatusque edere, si qua res non ad nutum aur ad voluntatem ejus facta sit 19 hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium : non posse ejus imperiare diutius sustineri. ²⁰Nisi si quid in Caesare Populoque Romano sit auxilii omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, ut domo emigrent, aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remotas a Germanis, petant, fortunamque, quacumque accidat, experiantur. ²¹Haec sie nuntiata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium sumat. Caesarem vel auctoritate sua atque exercitus, 22 vel recenti victoria, vel nomine Populi Romani deterrere posse, ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injurio posse defendere.

XXXII.—Hae oratione ab Divitiaco habita, omnes, qui aderant, Imagno fletu auxilium a Caesare petere coeperunt. ²Animadvertit Caesar, unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, quas ceteri facerent; sed ³tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri. Ejus rei causa quae esset, miratus, ex ipsis quaesiit. ⁴Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in eadem tristitia taciti permanere. ⁵Quum ab iis saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, idem Divitiacus Aeduus respondit: ⁶Hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum, prae reliquorum, quod soli ne in occulto

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quidem queri neque auxilium implorare auderent, absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent: ⁷propterae quod reliquis tamen fugae facultas daretur; Sequanis vero, qua intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate ejus essent, omnes cruciatus essent perferendi.

XXXIII.—¹His rebus cognitis Caesar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est, sibi eam rem curae futuram : magnam se habere spem, et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum. 2Hac oratione habita, concilium dimisit; et 3secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret; in primis quod Aeduos, fratres consanguineosque saepenumero ab Senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat: 5quod in tanto imperio Populi Romani turpissimum sibi et reipublicae esse arbitrabatur. ⁶Paulatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, Populo Romano periculosum videbat: ⁷neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, quum omnem Galliam occupassent, ut ante Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent; 8praesertim quum Sequanos a Provincia nostra Rhodanus divideret. Quibus rebus quam maturrime occurrendum putabat. ⁹Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur.

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CHAPTER I.

¹Gallia-tres: "the whole of Gaul is divided into three parts." Gallia omnis is opposed to one of the parts of Gaul inhabited by the Galli, or Celtae. In this passage Caesar refers to Gallia Transalpina, but does not include the Provincia (modern Provence). According to Zeuss, Gallia means "the land of the warriors": derived from galla, a Celtic word signifying "a battle;" hence galat, "a warrior." According to others, Celtae and Galli are different forms of the same word and are both prob-Max Müller says (Science of Language, Vol. 1, p. ably of Celtic origin. 225, note 22) the word Keltos may have meant in the ancient language of Gaul, elevated, upright, proud, like the Latin celsus, and excelsus. Hence Keltae may possibly be simply "highlanders." For the interchange of k (or c) & g: cp. : $\kappa \nu \beta \epsilon \rho \nu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \varsigma$, gubernator, knee $\gamma \dot{\rho} \nu \nu$, genu.—divisa is here virtually a predicative adjective expressing the result of the action. 550, N. 2; A. & G. 291. According to Caesar, the Belgae occupied from Seine and Meuse to the Rhine, the Aquitani from the Pyrenees to the Garonne, and the Gauls proper inhabited the rest of the country with the exception of the Roman province (Provincia, modern Provence) in the south. Under Augustus Gallia Transalpina was divided into Gallia Narbonensis, Aquitania, Gallia Lugdunensis, Gallia Belgica. Ancient Atlas. 1

²unam: scil. partem; so with alteram, tertiam understand partem.

3qui: i.e. (ii incolunt) tertiam (partem) qui. appellantur.

*lingua. H. 420; A. & G. 248. The Aquitanians spoke the Basque or Iberian language, which is still spoken on both sides of the Pyrenees. According to Tacitus (Germ. 28) the Belgae regarded themselves Germans rather than Gauls. Still from the names of places belonging to the Belgae we may infer that their language was strongly marked by Gallic words.—different; conjugate.

⁵Garumna—Matrona—Seguana: give modern names. Explain the number of dividit. H. 463 II. 3; A. & G. 205, b.—Distinguish mātrona, Mātrona.

⁶proptera quod=propter ea quod: "on account of this, that, &c.," i.e., "because," the ea being an antecedent of sentence introduced by quod.

"cultu-humanitate: the former refers to the external marks of civilization as dress, food, furniture, &c.; the latter suggests learning, culture, refinement of manners.

**provinciae, i.e., the Roman province in Southern Gaul. The word still lives in the modern **Provence*.

⁹minime—saepe=rarissime: "very seldom."

¹⁰mercatores: often mentioned by Caesar. The traders were mainly from Massilia (Marseilles) and were probably Greeks and Italians who followed the Roman camp. The Helvetii and Belgae lay out of their route.

¹¹quae-pertinent: "which tend to weaken their courage;" for the const. of the gerundive: See H. 544, I; A. & G. 234, a.

¹²proximique—Germanis: "and they are next the Germans;" for the const. of proximus. H. 391, I.; A. & G. 234, a.

¹³quibuscum: See H. 187, 2; A. & G. 104 e.

14 quoque: as well as the Belgae, "the Helvetii also."

15 virtute: "in valour;" for the const.: H. 424; A. & G. 253.

¹⁶ finibus: distinguish in meaning finis and fines: H. 414; A. & G., 243. The indic. prohibent, because cum is purely temporal.

¹⁷eorum, eos, refer to the Germans.

¹⁸eorum = horum omnium: referring to the hi omnes above: "one division of their country, which, it is said, the Gauls occupy." The reference is to the people of Central Gaul.

¹⁹initium—capita: "begins at." Note that Caesar uses the apposition before or after its noun flumine Rhodano, Garunma flumine, though in Greek we say $\delta \to \tilde{E} i \phi \rho \acute{a} \tau \eta \varsigma \pi \sigma \tau a \mu \acute{o} \varsigma$, τδ Πήλιον δρος.

20 vergit—septentriones: "it slopes towards the north;" that is, all the rivers of Gallia proper as the Loire, Allier, &c., run in a northerly direction.—septentriones: the word is used in the singular and in the plural. The two constellations, the Greater and Lesser Bear were called by the name triones. The Greeks called the Greater Bear ἀρκτός (Bear) and ἀμαξα (Wain). This latter constellation consists of seven stars, four of which form a quadrangle and the other three lie in a right line attached to the quadrangle passes through the north polar star which is in the constellation of the Lesser Bear, The word trio=strio: cp. Sans. tară, "stars," properly "strewers of light;" cp. Eng., star; German, stern; Lat. stella (=ster-ula), all from the root star (cp. sterno) "to scatter." Varro (L. L. 7, 73) derives the word from septem "seven," trio = bos "an ox," so that according to him the words signify the "seven ploughing oxen."

21extremis: compare this adj.

22ad: "at" or "near."

²³occasum—septentriones: the Belgic rivers, the Sambre, Scheldt, &c., run N. E.; those of Aquitania, the Garonne, Adour, N. W.

CHAPTER II.

1 ditissimus: compare this word.

²Orgetorix: Thierry says the word signifies, "king of a hundred mountains." Zeuss derives it from org, "to slay"; hence, "the slayer."

 $^3M.$ —consulibus: "in the consulship of M. Messala and M. Piso." H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, a. The Romans marked the year by the names of the consuls in office, as the Athenians did by the name of the chief archon ($\mathring{a}\rho\chi\omega\nu\ \dot{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\omega}\nu\nu\mu\sigma\varsigma$). These were consuls B.C. 61, while Caesar was occupying the province of Spain.

*regni cupiditate: "with the desire for royal power." H. 416, IV., 7; A. & G. 245, b.

⁵conjurationem: "a league:" here not necessarily used in a bad sense; cp. συνωμοσία.

6civitati: what verbs govern a dative? H. 385, II.; A. & G. 227.

⁷ut—exirent: object, clause of persuasit. The subject of exirent is ives, implied in civitas.

⁸perfacile—potiri: indirect discourse; sc. dixit. H. 522-524; A. & G. 330 e, 335, 336.

⁹praestagent: why is this subj. H. 517, 524; A. & G. 326, 336.

¹⁰ Galliae—potiri: what cases may potior govern? H. 410, V. 3, 420; A. & G. 223, a, 249.

11 hoc: what case is hoc? H. 416; A. & G. 245.

12loci natura: "by their natural situation;" "by the charater of the country."

13 qui: what is the antecedent of qui? H. 445, 4; A. & G. 199.

¹⁴lacu Lemanno: the Maritime and Cottian Alps separated the Roman provinces from the Helvetii as far as Geneva; from this point to Vienna, the boundary of the Roman province took a south-west direction.

15 his—possent: literally, "for these reasons it happened that they had wandered less widely, and less easily were they able to carry on war against their neighbours," i.e. than they wished.

16qua de causa: "for this reason." Others read qua ex parte: "in this respect."

¹⁷pro—patebant: "moreover, considering the extent of the population and their renown for war and for bravery, they thought they had (too) limited territories, which extended in length two hundred and fifty miles, in breadth one hundred and eighty miles."—gloria = clu-or-ia: root clu. "to hear;" hence, "renown."—augustos: the positive for the comparative; cp. Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 3: ψηχρὸν, ὡστε λοίσασθαι, ἐστίν. The distance from the point where the Jura reaches the Rhone at Fort L'Ecluse, near Geneva, to Bregenz, on Lake Constance, where the Rhine begins to have a northern course, is 180 English miles; and the distance from Fort L'Ecluse to the junction of the Aar and the Rhine, is about 160 English miles.—millia. H. 379; A. & G. 257. The Roman mile (mille passus, pl. milia passuum) = 4,854 English feet; the passus originally a double pace = 5 Roman pedes = 4 feet 10¼ inches, by English measurement.

CHAPTER III.

1constituerunt—comparare, coemere, facere: when does constitue take an inf., and when ut with the subjunctive? H. 498, I, IV.; A. & G. 271, a. Translate into Latin: "the father determined to remain at home;" "the father determined that the son should remain at home."

²per tinerent: Caesar is giving the thoughts of the Helvetii, rather than his own: H. 528, I; A. & G. 341, a.

³carrorum: many of the words signifying a carriage were of Gallic origin; cp. rheda, petorritum, carrus, essedum. The carrus was a four-wheeled car.

⁴quam maximum = tam magnum quam maximum: "as large as possible:" H. 170, 2 (2); A. & G. 93, 6.

5sementes—facere: "to sow the greatest possible breadth of corn."

⁶ut—suppeteret: "that they might have supplies of corn for the journey:" H. 497, 11.; A. & G. 317.

"ad—duxerunt: "they thought that a space of two years would be sufficient for them to carry out these plans."—conficiendas: H. 544, I.; A. & G. 296.

*sin—confirmant: "by a formal enactment they appoint their setting out for the third year." in—annum: predetermination of future time is expressed by in with acc. Translate: "he called together the senate on the third day;" "he called together the senate for the third day."

⁹persuadet: historical present. H. 467, III. & III. 1; A. & G. 276, d.

10 regnum—obtinuerat: "had held sovereign power."

¹¹amicus: not unfrequently the senate of Rome conferred the title amicus on a foreign chief or ruler, for the purpose of gaining his influence.

¹²occuparet: imperfect subjunctive after the historical present: persuadet; so also cenaretur. H. 495, II.; A. & G. 287, e.

¹³obtinebat: give the force of the imperfect: H. 489, II.; A. &. G 115, 2, 6.

¹⁴dare in matrimonium: said of a father; ducere in matrimonium, ducere uxorem, said of a husband; nubere viro, said of a woman.

15 perfacile—possent: indirect discourse depending on probat: "he shows them that it was a very easy matter (lit., very easily to be done) to carry out their plans, because he himself was likely to obtain the sovereign rule of his own state."—factu. H. 547. I; A. & G. 303, R. For obtenturus esset: H. 496, II., 2; A. & G. 129, I.

16non—possent: "that there was no doubt that the Helvetii possessed the greatest power of all Gaul;" possum is here used absolutely, "to be powerful," not prolatively, "to be able to do a thing."—plurimum: neut. acc. used adverbially; strictly the cog. acc. H. 304, I, 3 37I, II.,2. A. & G. 148, d; 240, a.

¹⁷se—confirmat: "he assures them that he would gain for them the sovereign power by his influence and his army." Explain the cases of copiis and illis.

¹⁸ fidem ét jusjurandum: "an oath-bound pledge of good faith;" a hendiadys. H. 636, III., 2; A. p. 296. Decline jusjurandum.

19et—sperant: "and if they could scize the royal power they expect by means of three most powerful and strong nations to be able to gain the sway of all Gaul."—regno occupato: conditional = si regnum occupavissent. H. 431, 2 (3); A. & G. 255. tres populos: Helvetii, Sequani, Aedui.—Galliae. H. 410, V. 3; A. & G. 249, a.

CHAPTER IV.

1ea res: "this design;" res is a general word, often used by Caesar in the sense of "occurrence," "exploit," "movement," "design," "conspiracy," etc.

**per indicium = per indices : "by informers"; so servitium = servi ; coniuratio = conjurati.

*moribus suis: "according to their custom;" able of manner; cp.: more majorum, more Romano, ea lege, mea sententia: H. 416, I, N. 2; A. & G. 245.

4ex vinculis: give the force of ex. With causam dicere, compare causam agere, causam habere.

5damnatum—cremaretur: "it behooved that the punishment, that he should be burnt by fire should be visited upon him, in case he was condemned." Damnatum = si damnatus esset. H. 549.2; A. & G. 292.—ut—cremaretur in apposition with poenam. H. 501, III; A. & G. 329.2, 332.f.—Burning at the stake for treason was a common punishment among the Gauls.—igni: perhaps a locative; "in the fire"; so navi processit: "he went by sea."

6die—dictionis: "on the day appointed for the pleading of his case." cp. causam dicere. With dictio causae: cp. indicta causa. Is dies usually fem.? H. 429; A. & G. 256?

'Ifamilia: used in a Roman sense included the slaves (servi), dependants (clientes), and debtors (obaerati), reduced to a condition of slavery. The word signifies: the body of the famuli (=fac-muli) from facio "to do," or slaves as opposed to liberi, or "freedmen," who constituted the family as now understood.

⁸ad: adverbially; "about." What other adverb is thus used with numerals?

9clientes: "dependants"; root clu, "to hear"; hence "to obey"; cp. audio = pareo.

10 per eos—erupit: "by their aid he escaped pleading his own case he so overawed the judge that they did not dare to try him.

11 jus-persequi: "to maintain its right," i.e., its right to punish traitors.

¹²conaretur—cogerent: explain these subjunctives. H. 521, II. 2; A. & G. 325.

13 neque—consciverit: "and suspicion is not wanting that he was privy to his own death: "i.e., that he committed suicide; a euphemism. H. 504.3; A. & G. 319 d. The negative of the dependent clause arises from the negative character of the main clause.—suspicio=suspicitio: the lengthening of the i probably arises from contraction. Distinguish suspicio and suspicio. Parse consciverit.

CHAPTER V.

¹nihilo minus: for the const. see H. 417.2; A. & G. 250.

²ut ex—exeant: an objective clause in apposition with id quod—constituerant. H. 363.5; A. &G. 329.2; namely, "to leave their territories."

3 oppida sua: "walled towns;" vicos, "villages," groups of houses in the open country. The root vic may be seen in Folkos, vicus, vicinus; English—wick—Ips-wick, Ha-wick.

*incendunt—comburunt: accendere, "to light from without"; incendere, "to light from within"; comburere, "to burn down with a burning heat," as causative of ardere; cremare, "to consume with bright flames," as the causative of flagrare.

⁵ut is used for quo, because so many words intervene between it and the comparative. H. 467, II; A. & G. 317 b.

6domum: acc. of limit of motion. The idea of motion is implied by reditionis = redeundi. H. 380, II. 2; A. & G. 258.6.

⁷ad—subeunda: "to undergo all dangers." H. 544.1; A. & G. 296.

⁸essent: explain this tense. H. 497. II; A. & G. 317.

9trium—jubent: "they order each one to take with him from home, ground provisions (which will last) for three months"—trium mensium; gen. of description The word mensis: Greek, µήν; Sans., mâsa (month); mâs (moon); German, mond, all point to a root ma, "to measure," the moon being considered by the ancients the measurer of time.—domo. H. 412, II.; A. & G. 258, a.

10uti -proficiscantur: lit. "that adopting the same plan they may set out along with them after setting fire to their towns and villages."—oppidis exustis. H. 431; A. & G. 255. Why is not oppidis the abl. of motion from a place? H. 412, a; A. & G. 258.

¹¹Noreiam oppugnarant: The Boii were expelled from Italy 161 B.C., by the victories of Scipio Africanus. They then occupied the modern Styria. Distinguish in meaning expugno, oppugno.

¹²Boios receptos—adsciscunt = Boios ad se recipiunt et (Boios) socios adsciscunt: "they join to themselves the Boii and unite them as allies." H. 363; A. & G. 184. Gives the parts of adscisco.

CHAPTER VI.

**itineribus: not to be translated. H. 445, 8; A. & G. 200, a. The repetition of the antecedent with the relative is frequent in Caesar when exactness is required. Caesar says they were two roads and only two by which they could get out of their own land.

2domo: H. 412, II., 1; A. & G. 258, a.

**possent: potential subjunctive; "routes (of such a character that) by them they (the Helvetii) could go out." H. 503, I; A. & G. 320.

4unum—alterum, scil., iter in partitive apposition with itinera. H. 364; A. & G., 184. The first of these journeys was along the right bank of the Rhone. The narrowest part of this route is at Pas de l' Ecluse, about 18 English miles below Geneva.

5vix qua singuli = qua vix singuli: hyperbaton; note the emphasis caused by the inversion: "where waggons scarcely in single file could pass;" for mood of duce entur: see possent above.

⁶alterum: the other journey would be along the road leading to *Vienna* (*Vienna*), and *Lugdunum* (*Lyons*) by way of Chambéry. They would thus easily reach the Provincia.

multo: really abl. of difference. H. 423; A. & G. 250, N. I.

*nuper—erant: "were recently reduced to submission." They were defeated by C. Pomptinus 61 B.C.

**nonnullis locis: "in several places." H. 420; A. & G. 420. Distinguish nonnulli, nulli non; nonnunquam, nonquam non; nonnusquam nusquam non: non nemo, nemo non; loci, loca. For const. of vado. See H. 428; A. & G. 248. At present the Rhone is fordable only in two places, a few miles below Geneva.

10transitur—transiri potest.

¹¹extremum: cp. ἔσχατον: "a border town." Compare this adjective.

¹²proximum finibus: give the different constructions of prope. H. 391. I; A. & G. 234 a.

¹³ Allobrogibus: What verbs govern a dative? H. 385. II; A. & G. 234 a.

¹⁴bono animo: "kindly disposed." H. 419. II; A. & G. 251. For viderentur see H. 524; A. & G. 336.

15vel—coacturos, scil., existimabant: "or they thought they would compel them by force." Decline vis.

16suos, referring to the Allobroges; eos, to the Helvetii.

¹⁷paterentur: subjunctive for two reasons. H. 498. II; 524; A. & G. 331. a; 336.

¹⁸qua die: see note above on itineribus. The feminine here expresses the day as a fixed period, a day fixed by authority; is dies is simply "the day," "the natural day," "the time."

¹⁹conveniant. H. 497.1; A. & G. 367.

²⁰a. d. V. Kal. Apr.—ante diem quintum Kalendas Apriles: ante really governs Kalendas Apriles, quintum diem being attracted from the ablative by the position of ante. The whole should be quinto die ante Kalendas Apriles, i.e., "five days before the first of April," or March 28th. For the computation of time: H. 642-644; A. & G. 376 a. Derive, Kalendae, Nonae, Idus.

CHAPTER VII.

¹nuntiatum—esset: for the mood, see H. 521. II. 2; A. & G. 325.

²eos—conari: in apposition with id. H. 539. II; A. & G. 329. I.

 $^3ab\ urbe=Rom\hat{a}$: "the city," by way of destruction: cp. $\dot{a}\sigma\tau v$, applied to Athens.

*quam—itineribus: for quam: H. 170.2. (2); A. & G. 93.6. Caesar must have crossed the Alps, though he does not mention the fact. He travelled with great rapidity, sometimes, according to Suetonius, (Caesar, 57) at the rate of 100 Roman miles a day.

⁵Galliam citeriorem: distinguish Gallia citerior, Gallia ulterior.

⁶ad Genavam: is ad necessary? H. 380. II. 1.(1); A. & G. 258 f R. Genavam, derived from the Celtic word gena, "mouth," because the lake there presses into the river's narrow course. Plutarch states that Caesar made the journey from Rome to Geneva in eight days.

⁷provinciae toti: H. 386, I.; A. & G. 227. Distinguish the meanings and constructions of impero.

⁸iegio una: probably the tenth.

9certiores sunt: "were informed," lit. "were made more certain."

 10 legationis = legatorum: the abstract is here put for the concrete.

¹¹qui dicerent: "to say." H. 497, I.; A. & G. 317. The rest of the discourse is in oratio obliqua. For the construction of oratio obliqua, see H. 522-4; A. & G. 330, 2; 335; 336.

¹²sibi—animo: "that their intention was"; literally, "that it was to them in mind"; sibi Helvetiis.

13 memoria tenebat: "he remembered"; for memoria, see H. 420; A. & G. 248.

¹⁴occisum, sal., esse: so also with pulsum, missum, concedendum, temperaturos.

¹⁵sub jugum: two spears were set up and a third placed over the top; this was the "yoke" under which conquered soldiers were made to pass, as a token of submission. The defeat here referred to took place 107 B.C.

¹⁶concedendum: "that this request ought to be granted."

¹⁷neque—existimabat: "and he did not think that people of an unfriendly disposition, when once a permission of making a journey through the province was given them, would refrain from committing wrong and violence."—neque = et non.—animo. H. 419, II.; A. & G. 251. data facultate = si facultas data esset. H. 507, 3, IV. 7; A. & G. 292, R., 510.

 18 spatium: here = tempus.

19 convenirent: for the mood, H. 519, II. 2; A. & G. 328.

 20 diem = tempus.

²¹si quid—reverterentur: "if they wished anything, he told them to return about the Ides of April."—quid: when is quis used for aliquis? H. 455.1; A. & G. 255. vellent: for mood see H. 524; A. & G. 336, 337. ad, here = "about." Translate from si—reverterentur into direct narrative.

CHAPTER VIII.

**legione, militibus: an instrument, rather than agent, because the legion was looked up as a kind of warlike instrument. H. 420; A. & G. 248.

²qui—influit: as a matter of fact, the Rhone flows into the lake at the upper end and out at the lower.

 3 decem et novem = undeviginti.

*pedum: gen. of description. H. 396, V.; A. & G. 215, b.

⁵murum fossamque: the probabilities are that Caesar fortified merely places which were without any natural defence. The wall and ditch would be hardly more than three miles long.

⁶praesidia disponit: "here and there (dis-) he places garrisons." According to Napoleon III., these lines consisted of a series of redoubts (castella) defending the left bank of the river, and connected together by a palisaded entrenchment cut in the bank itself.

¹quo facilius: when is quo used for ut? H. 497, II. 2; A. & G. 317, b. ⁸se invito: "without his leave," "against his will." H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, a.

9conarentur possit: because communit is in effect a past tense. H. 495, II.; A. & G. 287, e.

10 vēnit : distinguish věnit, vēnit.

in passive form—those from the perfect being in the active. Generally reverte, "to return before"; redire, "after accomplishing one's journey:"

12 iter: "the right of way."

¹³conentur: for the mood, H. 524; A. & G. 336.

14 prohibiturum = se prohibiturum esse.

15 spe. H. 414; A. & G. 243.

¹⁶navibus—factis: "by joining boats and forming several rafts." H. 431, 2 (2); A. & G. 255.

¹⁷alii: we should have expected alii before navibus, to balance alii before vadis; "some . . others." The use of the latter alii shows that most of the Helvetii attempted to cross in the way first mentioned.

¹⁸si--conati: "in the hope that they by their attempts were able to force a passage." H. 529, II., I IV. I; A. & G. 334, f.

19 operus—destiter unt: "they gave up this attempt, being repelled by the strength of the work, the massing of the soldiers, and the darts."—concursu here refers to the rapid massing of the forces on a particular point.—conatu. H. 414; A. & G. 243.

CHAPTER IX.

¹relinguebatur—via: "only the way through the Sequani remained." The only way left was that by the north bank of the Rhone.

²qua poterant: "by which they were unable to pass on account of the narrow defiles, in case the Sequani were unwilling"; qua: either adverbial or abl. of relative pro. Sequanis-invites = si Sequani inviti essent.—augustias; what words were used in pl. only? The Pas de l'Ecluse is referred to, where a few men could prevent a passage.

³sua sponte: "by their own influence." H. 420; A. & G. 248. Decline sponte. Donaldson supposes the word sponte, a collateral form of pondus, and that its meanings were "by their own influence," (as here) and "of their own accord."

*ut impetrarent: "that by his*intercession they might obtain their request"; eo deprecatore: H. 431.4; A. & G. 255 a.

⁵Dumnorix—poterat: "Dumnorix had the greatest influence among the Sequani, by reason of popularity and liberality."—gratia. H. 420;

A. & G. 248; plurimum: neut. acc. used adverbially; cog. occ. H. 304. 1.3; 371, II. (2); A. & G. 148 d; 240 a.

⁶filiam ducere: cp. ἀγεσθαι γυναϊκα.

novis studebat: "he aimed at a revolution"; cp. novae tabulae; "a remission of debts." With novis rebus studere, cp. νεωτερίζειν. For the dative: H. 385; A. & G. 227.

**et-volebat: "and he wished to have as many states as possible attached to him by reason of his kind offices towards them"; **sibi* governed by obstrictas: H. 386; A. & G. 2, 28.—*suo beneficio: H. 413; A. & G. 245.

9ut—patiantur: "that they may allow the Helvetii to go through their territory"; this clause is the object of impetrant. H. 498, I.: A. & G. 331 a; the clause uti dent is the object of perficit.

¹⁰Sequani, Helvetii, scil. obsides dant.

"prohibeant transeant; H. 497, II.; A. & G. 318.

CHAPTER X.

¹renuntiatur: "word is brought back." The subject is really the subsequent inf. clause. There is implied in re—the fact that Caesar had sent out men to enquire.

²Helvetiis—animo: "that the Helvetii intend"; cp. in animo versari, volvere.

³quae civitas = et ea civitas. H. 453.3.

*id, referring to facere iter. H. 454; A. & G. 336. The principal verb of the indirect discourse is futurum (esse), the subject of which is the clause ut—haberet. H. 501.1.1; A. & G. 319, 332. a.

⁵futurum (esse): the periphrasis with futurum esse, fore with ut and the subjunctive for the future inf. indicates that a certain result will follow from causes unspecified. Hence the meaning is, "if this thing were to take place, he knew that it would be fraught with great danger to the province in its having men paid of war, enemies of the Roman people, bordering upon places open and very fruitful in corn."—locis. H. 391.1; A. & G. 234 a.

*6ei munitioni—praefecit: "He appointed T. Labienus, a lieutenant, over that line of defence which he had built." For the dative, H. 387; A. & G. 228. T. Labienus was one of the best officers of Caesar's army. He was tribunus plebis in 63 B.C. On Caesar's invasion of Italy 49 B.C., he deserted his old commander and fought on the side of Pompey.

'in Italiam: is the preposition necessary? Translate: "he went home"; "he went to the house of Caesar"; "he went to Rome"; "he went to Italy"; "he went to Rome, a great city of Italy." Italy proper extended to the Rubicon. Then Caesar included Gallia Cisalpina.

*magnis itineribus: "by forced marches." The regular day's march (iter justum) was from six to seven hours long and usually began at sunrise. The distance usually traversed was from fifteen to twenty English miles. On forced marches (itinera magna) of eight to twelve hours, a much greater distance was covered.

Muasque—conscribit: the two legions he levied in Cisalpine Gaul were the 11th and 12th; the three drawn from winter quarters at Aquileia were the 7th, 8th, 9th. The 10th was at Geneva. So Caesar had in all six legions. What number of men in a legion? Give the divisions of a Roman legion.

 ^{10}in —Galliam = in Galliam Transalpinam.

¹¹ibi — in Alpibus. Caesar's route lay by way of Turin, Mt. Genevre, to Briançon and Embrun. The most direct route would have been by Mt. Cenis (Alpes Cottiae), which road, however, did not begin to be used till the days of Augustus.

12locis—occupatis: "the heights having been previously seized." H. 431; A. & G. 255.

13 compluribus—pulsis: the order is his pulsis compluribus proeliis.

¹⁴ab Ocelo—in fines: When is a preposition permissible before the name of a town? H. 412, 1; A. & G. 243, 6.

 15 citerioris provinciae = Galliae Cisalpinae.

CHAPTER XI.

1jam-transduxerant: "had already led."

²angustias: decline this word.

*populabantur: note the change of tense. Bring this out in translating. The imperfect shows that the action was still going on.

*quum possent: "since they were not able to defend themselves and their property from them," i.e., from the Helvetii. Account for mood in possent.

⁵rogatum: supine; what are the uses of supine in -um and -u? In how many ways can you express, he sent men to ask for help?

6ita debuerint: "that at all times they had so deserved of the Roman people, that their fields ought not to be ravaged almost in sight of our army, their children led into slavery, their towns beseiged." Put this into oratio recta.

⁷Aedui Ambarri: the Aedui around the Arar (Saône). The prefix ambh is Celtic for ἀμφί in Greek. The main body of the nation were on the east of the Middle Loire. Bibracte (Autun), the great Druidical capital, and Noviodunum (Nevers) were in their domains. We frequently find the generic name as Aedui with the specific name as Ambarri: cp. Liqures Salyes, Dalmatae Scordisci: σῦς καπρός; βοῦς ταῦρος.

⁸necessavii—consanguinei: the former denotes those who are bound by a permanent connection whether of an official kind as *cliens*, patronus, or of a private nature, as amicus, familiaris; cp. avaykaioi: the latter denotes relation derived from a common origin; cp. $\sigma v \gamma \gamma \epsilon v i / \epsilon$.

⁹Caesarem --prohibere: "inform Caesar that their lands having been ravaged they now could hardly keep off from their towns a force of the enemy."—depopulatis: the most common passive deponent participles are: abominatus, amplexus, confessus, detestatus, dimensus, exsecutius, meditatus, ultus.

10sibi—reliqui: "that to them nothing now was left except the soil of their land." Distinguish sölum, sõlum; reliqui, reliqui. What case is reliqui? H. 397, 1; A. & G. 216, a, 1.

¹¹Caesar pervenirent: "Caesar resolved that he ought not to wait till the Helvetii, after all the resources of his allies had been destroyed, reached the territories of the Santoni."—exspectandum sibi. H. 388, 301, 2; A. & G. 232, 330, c.—pervenirent: for mood. H. 519, II, 2; A. & G. 328.

CHAPTER XII.

'stamen est Arar: "there is a river (called) Arar." The word Arar is said to be from the Celtic arar, "gentle;" cp. àpaiós. The word Garonne, from the Celtic yaru, "rough," "impetuous." The modern name of the Arar, Suône, is probably from the Celtic sogham; Lat. segnis, "slow." For a part of the course, at least, the Arar formed the boundaries between the territories of the Aedui and Sequani.

²incredibili—lenitate: "of such incredible smoothness." H. 419, III; A. & G. 248, R. As compared with the Rhone, Po, Adige and Tiber, rivers well known to Caesar, the Saône would appear very sluggish. He had not yet seen the rivers of Britain, notably the Thames.

³fluat: dependent question, therefore, the subjunctive. H. 529, III.; A. & G. 334.

*possit: for the mood. H. 500, II.; A. & G. 319.

⁵ratibus—transibant: "attempted to cross by joining rafts and boats." For ratibus—junctis. H. 431, 2, 27; A. & G. 255.—transibant: conative imperfect. Where the Helvetii crossed the Saône is not known, probably a few miles north of its junction with the Rhone.

6copiarum: "of the forces." What words have a different mea ing in the ingular and plural? H. 132; A. & G. 79, c.

⁷partes—flumen: explain these cases. H. 376; A. & G. 239, 6.

de rigilia: with the Romans the civil day began at midnight and ended at midnight as with us; the natural day began with the twilight and ended at dark. The day and night were divided into twelve hours each, the length of each hour depending on the season. The night was also for military purposes, divided into four watches (vigiliae), of three hours each, The expression de tertia vigilia means, "in the course of the third watch," implying that the third watch had already begun. What would tertia vigilia mean? H. 429, I; A. & G. 153.

⁹ayyressus: what prepositions prefixed to intransitive verbs may make them transitive? H. 372; A. & G 227 d.

10 concidit: distinguish this from concidit.

in—abdiderunt: "they concealed themselves by fleeing into the neighbouring woods." What would in proximis silvis abdiderunt mean?

¹²pagns: properly a country district of enclosed or cultivated land; root pag, "to bind together." Cp. πάσσαλος, a peg; πήγνυμι, "to fix."; paciscor, pax, pango. With pagns: cp δῆμος (from δέω, "to bind"); English town, a.s tun, from tynan (tie), "to enclose." The word pagns

still lives in the French pays, which is often used in the same sense; cp. Pays de Vaud.

¹³ Tigurinus: the modern Zürich (called Turicen by the Romans, and Turegum and Turicum in the middle ages) was in this district.

14domo exisset: H. 521 II. 2; A. & G. 325.

15 memoria: "within the recollection." H. 429; A. & G. 256.

¹⁶L. Cassium: in the year 107 B.C. the Tigurini passed into the territory of the Allobroges under the command of Divico. C. Cassius Longinus, who marched against them, was slain and his army was ignominiously forced to pass under the yoke. In this battle fell L. Piso, a lieutenant of Cassius, and grandfather of Caesar's father-in-law, I. Calpurnius Piso.

17 ita—persolvit: "therefore whether by chance or design on the part of the immortal gods, that part of the Helvetian state which had inflicted signal defeat on the Roman people, was the first to pay the penalty,"—casu: H. 416; A. & G. 245—populo: H. 386; A. & G. 228.—princeps: H. 443, N. I; A. & G. 556.

18quod—interfecerant: construe quod Tigurini, eodem proelio quo Cassium (interfecerant), interfecerant Lucium Pisonem legatum, avum Lucii Pisonis ejus (i.e. Caesar's) soceri. Lucius Calpurnius Piso. consul B.C. 58, was the father of Caesar's second wife, Calpurnia, familiar to'all the readers of Shakespere's "Julius Caesar."—proelio: H. 429; A. & G. 256.

CHAPTER XIII.

*hoc proelio facto = post hoc proelium: "after the battle was fought." H. 431; A & G. 255.

**reliquas curat: "he has a bridge built over the Arar that he may overtake the remaining forces of the Helvetii." Note the emphasis of the words of this clause is heightened by inversion.—posset, because curat is a historic present. H. 497, II.; A. & G. 317.—in: note the idiom.—pontem faciendum curat; literally, "he takes care of a bridge, as in the way of making." The gerundive was originally active (if derived from an active verb; cp. agitandum est (Plautus, Tr. 869). "I have got to stand guard." The active force is still retained in secundus. Then the idea of necessity was developed through that of futurity; e.g. consilium delendae urbis would mean, "a plan of a city being destroyed" (i.e., in the process of destruction), then "about to be destroyed," then "to be destroyed," then "of destroying a city." H. 534, 2, IV. 2; A. & G. 294 b.

³quum intelligerent: "when they knew that he in one day had done this (namely), crossed the river, a thing which they themselves, with the greatest difficulty, had taken twenty days to accomplish."—quum intelligerent: for the mood. H. 521, II.; A. & G. 325.—id object of fecisse and explained by ut—transirent. H. 363-5; Λ. & G. 329, 2—diehus viginti: explain the case. H. 430; A. & G. 256.—illum, i.e. Caesarem, cp. ἐκεῖνος.

⁴cujus legationis = quorum legatorum. See Note 10, Chapter VII.

⁵bello Cassiano: "in the war against Cassius." H. 395, N. 2; A. & G. 190. Since the defeat of Cassius took place 107 B.C., and Caesar was ⁶ruling 58 B.C., Divico must have been a very old man.

cum-Caesare: cum aliquo agere, "to have any dealings or transac-

tions with a person"; cum populo agere: "to bring a matter before the people," for their vote or opinion.

⁷si—pacem: indirect discourse (oratio obliqua); turn this to direct discourse (oratio recta). H. 527, II.; A. & G. 337. The direct form is given in A. & G. 339.

*sin-perseveraret: "if on the other hand he (i.e. Caesar) shall continue

to harass (them) by war"; after persequi, scil., eos.

⁹reminisceretur, scil., populus Romanus: "let the Roman people remember"; in direct discourse (oratio recta); (reminiscere). H. 523 III.; A. & G. 339.

10 veteris incommodi: rather a mild term to apply to the defeat of Cassius; for the case: H. 406, II.; A. & G. 219.

¹¹ pristinae virtutis: "the former valor." Distinguish priscus, denoting "former," as worthy of honour, said of an age sacred and primitive = $\dot{a}\rho\chi a\bar{\iota}o\varsigma$: pristinus, generally, only a time that is past $\pi \dot{\sigma}\tau \epsilon \rho o\varsigma$; antiquus, opposed to novus, belonging to an age that previously existed = $\pi a\lambda a\bar{\iota}o\varsigma$; vetus, that which has lasted for a long time, opposed to recens = $\gamma \epsilon \rho a\iota \dot{\sigma}\varsigma$.

12quod—esset: "as to the fact that he had suddenly attacked one canton;" quod is here a causal conjunction. H. 516, II., 2, N; A. & G. 333, a.—improviso: note the emphatic position.—pagum: i.e., pagum Tigurinum.

13ne—niterentur: "he should not on account of that circumstance either justly claim anything because of his own valour or despise them; that they had been instructed by their fathers and ancestors rather (to succeed) by valour, than make their way by artifices or rely on ambuscades."—sua\$\varha\$, i.e., Caesaris—magnopere: compare this adverbial expression.
-ipsos: referring to the Helvet ii.—majoribus: scil. natu: compare this.—note the zeugma in contenderent.

14 quare—proderet: "wherefore let him not so act, that the place on which they had taken their stand should bear its name or hand down a tradition from an overthrow of the Roman people and the destruction of their army."—Explain fully what the mood form would be in direct narrative.

CHAPTER XIV.

¹his, scil legatis: "to these envoys."

¹eo—teneret: "he had the less reason for hesitating (what to do), because he remembered (literally, retained in memory) those circumstances which the Helvetii had related." eo is ablative to which the clause quod—teneret refers.—dubitationis: for the genitive. H. 397, 3; A. & G. 216, a, 2.—dari. H. 533, I.; A. & G., 336.

³atque—accidissent: ": and he was the more indignant (at this), because (quo minus, the less), (these things) had not happened through any fault (literally, desert) of the Roman people."—eo—quo. H. 417, 2; A. & G. 250, R.—with graviter ferre: cp. $\chi a \lambda \epsilon \pi \tilde{\omega} \varsigma \phi \epsilon \rho \epsilon \iota \nu$.—merito: an ablative. H. 416; A. & G. 245.

⁴qui—cavere: "if they had been conscious to themselves of any wrong doing, it would not be a difficult matter to be on their guard."—qui, i.e.

populus Romanus.—injuriae: for the genitive. H. 399, 1, 2; A. & G. 218, a.—sibi conscius esse: cp. ἐαυτῷ συνειδέναι. cavere: distinguish cavere aliquem, cavere aliqui. H. 385, 11., 1.

6eo—putaret: "but (he said) that the Roman people were misled by this, because they were not aware that anything had been done by them on account of which they should fear, nor did they think that they ought to be feared without a reason."—eo deceptum: i.e. populum Romanum eo deceptum.—commissum, scil aliquid.

⁶quod—injuriarum: "now if he were willing to forget their former insult, could he also lay aside the remembrance of their late wrongs." quod, properly an adverbial acc. referring to the thought of the preceding sentence; literally, "as to which." H. 378. 2; 453, 1; A. & G., 240, a. These wrongs are specified in the clause beginning with quod. H. 540, IV.; 365, 5; A. & G., 329, 3; 184.

⁷eo invito: "though he (i.e., Caesar) was unwilling." H. 431, 4; A. & G. 255, a.

8tentassent: for mood. H. 524; A. & G. 336.

⁹quod—pertinere: "as to their boasting in such insolent terms of their victory, and as to their wondering that they had so long done wrong without suffering for it, (the two things) had both one meaning; "i.e., pointed in the same direction.—quod: the two clauses beginning with quod stand as the subject of pertinere. H. 516, H., IV., 2; A. & G. 333, a. -sua: i.e., Helvetii. The victory is the one referred to above in which the Romans under Cassius were defeated.

10consuesse—concedere: "for the immortal gods are accustomed, in order that men whom they intend to punish for their crimes may be more severely pained by a change in circumstances, sometimes to grant to these a more prosperous fortune and a longer exemption from punishments."—consuesse: a perfect present; cp. odi, novi, coepi, memini.—quo: when is quo used for ut. H. 497, II., 2; A. & G. 317, b.

"inquim—facturum: "since these things are so, still, if hostages are given to him by these so that he may know that they would do these things which they promise, and if they make amends to the Aedui (and) likewise to the Allobroges for the wrongs which they have inflicted on them and their allies (he declared) that he would make peace with them." Observe the tenses in subjunctive in oblique narrative are those used in the indicative of direct narrative.—Aeduis: sc. satisfaciant. H. 384, II., 4, IV., 1; A. & G., 227, e.—ipsis—Aeduis.

12ita—testem: "that the Helvetii had received an established custom from their ancestors, that they were accustomed to receive, not to give hostages."—consuerint. H. 500, II.; A. & G. 319.

CHAPTER XV.

1movent: scil Helvetii.

²coactum habebat. H. 388, I, N.; A. & G. 202, c.

³qui videant = ut ei videant : ei referring to equites implied in equitatus. H. 497, I; A. & G., 317.

*faciant: subj. of indirect question. H. 529, I; A. & G. 334.

⁵novissimum agmen, scil Helvetiorum. Caesar often used novissimum agmen for extrémum agmen.

⁶alieno loco: "in an unfavourable place;" literally, "in a place picked by another"; opposed to suus locus: "ground chosen by himself;" for the case. H. 425, II., 2; A. & G. 258, f.

 7 de nostris, scil militibus = nostrorum militum. H. 397, 3, N., 3; A. & G. 216, c.

*equitibus: looked upon as an instrument rather than an agent. H. 420; A. & G. 248.

⁹audacius—coeperunt: "they began more boldly to make a stand, and sometimes to provoke to battle our troops on their rear."—With audacius, scil, solito: "more boldly than usual."—subsistere, scil, gradum.—nonnunquam et (asyndeton); "(and) sometime seven;" the et expressed is not the conjunction, but the adverb—etiam. For the case of agmine. H. 425, II., 2; A. & G. 258, f. For that of proelio. H. 420; A. & G. 248.

10suos, scil., milites.

"ac—prohibere: "and was content for the moment to keep the enemy from plundering, from foraging and from ravaging."—in praesentia = in praesenti tempore; "for the moment," "for the time being"; for the case of rapinis: H. 414-1; A. & G. 256.

12ita corelative with uti.

¹³dies: for the case: H. 379; A. & G. 256.

14non—interesset: "not more than a space of five or six miles (each day) was distant"; for the abl. millibus: H. 417; A. & G. 247; for the distributive: H. 172.3; A. & G. 95. Distinguish bina castra; duo castra; binae aedes; duae aedes; bini horti; duo horti.

CHAPTER XVI.

'interim: "meanwhile," denoting merely a short duration; intereas meaning a period more extended; quotidie: said of daily repetition; in dies, of daily increase or diminution.

²Aeduos frumentum: for the two accusatives. H. 374; A. & G. 239 c. ³quod—polliciti: "which they had promised in the name of the state." The subjunctive here is the subjunctive of oblique narrative. H. 528.1; A. & G. 341, d. R., or it may be equivalent to quum id polliciti essent.

*flagitare: the historical infinitive, "kept asking," "asked again and again." H 536.1; A. & G. 275.

**suppetebat : "for on account of the frosts, because Gaul is situated beneath the north, as has been mentioned above, not only was the corn not ripe in the fields, but not even was there a sufficiently large abundance of fodder at hand." Explain the difference in meaning between frigus and frigora. H. 130.2; A. & G. 75 c.—septentrionibus: see Note 20, Chapter I.; ante, see Note 20, Chapter I.; frumenta, why plural? This statement shows that a remarkable change must have taken place in the climate of France since the days of the Roman occupation of that country. Caesar waited till after the 24th March at Geneva. He crossed the Alps, levied two legions, and mustered three more at Aquileia.

In carrying out these plans, he must have spent at least two months. The date of his arrival at Lugdunum must have been as late as June 6th. The Helvetii after this occupied twenty days in crossing the Seine, so that on the 26th of June the spring had not much more than begun.

6eo—nolebat: "besides, he was unable to make use of the corn which he had brought up the river Arar in vessels, for the following reasons (propterea): because the Helvetii, from whom he was unwilling to depart had turned aside their line of march from the Arar."—eo frumento, governed by uti. What verbs govern the ablative? H. 421.1; A. & G. 249.—subvexerat, "had bought up," from a lower place to a higher.—flumine: H. 420; A. & G. 258.9.

*diem—ducere: "they (the Aedui) kept putting off (Caesar) from day to day; they kept saying that corn was being collected, was on the road, was ready for delivery."—diem Aedui; fully, Aedui ducere (historical inf. = ducebant) Caesarem ex die in diem; see also dicere = dicebant. We have a climax in conferri—comportari—adesse.

**se duci: "that he was being put off too long,"—diutius; A. & G. 93 a. **et—oporteret: "and that the day was at hand, on which he had to measure out corn to the soldiers."—die, not translated (see Note I, Chapter VI.).—metiri, not necessarily a passive deponent; scil. eum before metiri. Grain to the extent of two pecks (modii), about half a bushel of our measure, was served out to the army every fifteen days. This the soldier kept in a sack, and when he required flour he ground up the grain by means of hand-mills (molae manuales).

10 convocatis—potestatem: "after collecting together the chiefs of these, of whom he had a large number in his camp, (and) amongst these Divitiacus and Liscus, who held the highest office, which officer the Aedui call Vergobretus, and is elected annually, and has the power of life and death over his own people."—convocatis—principibus. H. 431; A. & G. 255.—copiam, distinguish, copia and copiae in meaning; also castrum and castra. Divitiaco et Lisco, scil., convocatis. Why is magistratui in the dative? H. 386; A. & G. 228. Vergobretum: said to be from the Celtic, Feargo-breith, "a man for judging"; or Guerg-breath, "strong in judgment." Caesar (8.33) states that the person holding this office could not leave the state during his term of office, and that no one could be elected, if a living member of the family had held the post. The Celtic adj. guerg, may be connected with the Aryan root kur, "powerful"; cp. quercus, the oak, i.e., the strong tree; Quirites, the powerful, as holding the franchise; quiris, κύριος, κῦρος, κοιρανεῖν.

¹¹graviter—sublevetur: "he severely reprimands them (saying), because, since grain corn could neither be bought nor obtained from the fields, on so urgent a crisis, the enemy being so near at hand, he was not assisted by them."—posset; scil., frumentum—tempore hostibus; abl. absol. H. 431; A. & G. 255.

12praesertim—queritur: "especially does he complain with still greater vehemence of his being left unaided (by them), since he mainly (ex magna parte) influenced by their entreaties had undertaken a war."—magna exparte, literally "in a great measure." Give the forms of precibus: for multo. H. 417.2; A. & G. 250.

CHAPTER XVII.

¹quod—proponit: "states publicly (that) which he had left unmentioned."—quod, referring to id understood, object of proponit. The rest of the chapter is in oblique narration. H. 529.; A. & G. 336. Turn this chapter into direct narrative.

²esse—magistratus: "there are some whose influence with the common people is very great, who in their private capacity have more influence than the magistrates themselves."—plurimum, plus (see Note 16, Chapter III.), privatim, others read private. The influence of the chieftain was paramount in all Celtic communities, from the days of Caesar till comparatively late. In Britain we find the same state of matters as here depicted, till the end of the 17th Century.

3hos—perferre: "these by their seditious and wicked speeches deterred the people from supplying the corn which they ought to supply; if now they were unable to hold the supremacy of Gaul, they had better endure the government of the Gauls than that of the Romans."—ne conferant; the plural of the verb arises by a sense construction from the plural implied in multitudinis: for mood. H. 498, II.; A. & G. 331, e. With perferre, scil., malle. Another reading is praeferre, instead of preferre; the meaning then is: "if they were unable then to hold the supremacy of Gaul, they thought the rule of the Gauls better than that of the Romans."

*neque—erepturi: "nor ought they to hesitate to conclude that, if the Romans defeated the Helvetii, they (the Romans) would deprive the Aedui, as well as the rest of Gaul, of their liberty." What meaning and construction has dubitare in an affirmative sentence? What in a negative? H. 565.3.(2); A. & G. 332, h.—Aeduis. H. 386.2; 385, II., 2; A. & G. 229.—erepturi sint: more emphatic than eripiant. H. 501, II., 2; A. & G., 319, d.

⁵quaeque—gerantur: "and whatever is done in the camp."

 ^{6}a se = ab Lisco.

⁷quin—tacuisse: "moreover, in that compelled by necessity, he has told this matter to Caesar, he knew at what risk he did this, and for this reason he had been silent as long as he could be."—quod. H. 16, II. 2, N; A. & G. 333, a—id refers to the clause, quod—enuntiarit.

CHAPTER XVIII.

¹Caesar—sentiebat: "Caesar felt that by this speech of Liscus, Dumnorix, the brother of Divitiacus was meant:" literally, "was pointed at."

²sed-retinet: "but since he (i.e. Caesar) was unwilling that these matters should be discussed, when many were present, he quietly dismisses the meeting, (and) detains Liscus."—quod—nolebat. When does quod take the indic., and when the subj.? H. 516; A. & G. 341.— pluribus praesentibus; abl. absolute. H. 431.4; A. & G. 255, a. Give the present indic. of praesum.—concilium; the usual distinction between consilium, and concilium, that the former means "advise," "plan," while the latter means "an assemblage," does not always hold good, though the distinction hold there. Concilium: con.=(cum) calure, cp. Gk. καλεῖν, "to call together"; consilium: con. sil—cp. solium; "a throne," "to sit together";

root sed; for interchange of d and l; cp. $\delta \acute{a} \kappa \rho v$, lacrima; dingua=lingua—dimittit retinet. What figure? H. 467, III.; A. & G. 276, d.

³quaerit—dixerit: "he (i. e. Caesar) inquires of him in private about those things which he (i. e. Liscus) had mentioned in the meeting." Distinguish rego—quaero—interrogo.

4endem—quaerit: "he makes inquiries about the same things from others in secret."

⁵esse vera: scil. haec.

6ipsum—novarum: "that Dumnorix was the very man, of the greatest boldness, of great influence among the common people, on account of his liberality, eager for a change of government."—ipspm; ipse has often this meaning; translate triginta dies erant ipsi, quum has dabam litteras.—summa audacia scil., virum, for the case of audacia, gratia. H. 419 H.; A. & G. 251.

complures—nemo: "that he (i. e. Dumnorix) had farmed for many years the revenue arising from the harbours and all the other taxes of the Aedui at a low rate, because, when he was bidding, no one dared to bid against him."—annos. H. 379.; A. & G. 256—portoria. The different kinds of taxes were: (I) tributum, which may be (a) either a tax so much a head (in capita); (b) or a tax according to the valuation of the estate, (ex censu); (c) or extraordinary, exacted in cases of necessity (temerarium); (2) portorium money paid at the port for goods imported or exported; the collectors of this tax were called portitores; (3) decumae: tithes were a tenth part of corn and a fifth of other fruits, which were exacted from all those who tilled the public lands (ager publicus) either in Italy or outside of it; (4) scriptura was a tax paid from the public pastures Vectigal was a general term applied to any thing brought into the treasury (veho, vectus).—parro pretio. H. 422; A. & G. 252 c.—redempta habere=redemisse. H. 388. I. N A. & G. 292 c. The revenues were farmed out, that is, the privilege of collecting them was sold at auction to the highest bidder, who collected them through agents (publicani). The persons who farmed these guaranteed the state a certain sum and pocketed the remainder.—illo licente. H. 431; A. & G. 255. verb liceor (middle deponent) is from the same root as linguo; first meant "to get a thing left to oneself," hence "to bid for it." The intransitive, piceo, has the meaning, "to be left," i. e. "sold" at a given price.

*his—comparasse: "by this means he had both increased the wealth of his own family and had obtained great means to carry out his liberality."—auxisse; distinguish augere transitive and crescere, intransitive—largiendum. H. 542. III. N. 2; A. & G. 300.—comparasse, scil., eum.

9suo—alere: "at his own expense he always maintained."—sumptu. H. 420; A. G. 245.

¹⁰neque—posse: "and not only at home, but also among the neighbouring states did he exercise a powerful influence."—neque=et non.—domi. H. 426.2; A. & G. 245.

"atque—collocasse; "and for the sake of (maintaining) this influence, he had given in marriage his mother among the Biturges, to a man there the most noble and most powerful, (while) he himself had a wife from the Helvetii, (and) had given in marriage a (half) sister on his mother's side,

and his own near relations to be married among the other states."—causa. H. 410; A. & G. 245 c. Biturigibus: the Bituriges were a Celtic people, separated from the Aedui by the Loire. Their chief town was Bourges.—collocasse, scil., nuptum; for construction of nuptum. H. 546.1; A. & G. 301.—ipsum. Dumnorix, who had married the daughter of Orgetorix (see Chapter VI.)—sororem ex matre, scil., partam.

12 favere—affinitatem: "that he was friendly and well disposed towards the Helvetii on account of that relationship."—Helvetiis; for the case: H. 385 1; A. & G. 227. The full phrase is: cupere omnia Helvetiorum causâ or cupere omnia quae Helvetii cupiut.

13 odisse—restitutus: "that he further hated Caesar on his own account, and the Romans, because with their approval his power had been curtailed, and his brother Divitiacus had been restored to the old place of influence and of power (held by him i. e. Dumnorix)."—suo nomine. H. 416; A. & G. 245.—diminuta, scil., sit. Divitiacus was a Druid of great influence and high position. We may infer that he was a man of refinement. He had spent some time at Rome, B. C. 63, trying to get the aid of the Romans against Arioistus.

¹⁴si venire: "if anything adverse should happen the Romans, he had the greatest hope of obtaining the sovereign power by the help of the Helvetii." Distinguish accidit, evenit; said if favourable and unfavourable things, the former applied to things that are unexpected, that take us by suprise; the latter, to things that are expected and forseen; contigit, obvenit, obtingit, applies to things that are fortunate, the first referring to the favors of fortune, the other two to things that falls to one's lot.—si qvid accidat; litotes, a mild way of saying anything ill-omened; cp ε̃ι τι παθοιεν for εἰ θάνοιεν.

15impero— desperare: "so long as the empire of the Romans lasted, he despaired not only of (obtaining) sovereign power, but even of (retaining) that influence which he had."—for imperio. H. 416, or 429; A. & G. 246, or 256.

15 reperiebat—equitibus: "Caesar found out further in the course of his enquiries, in regard to the unsuccessful cavalry skirmish which had taken place, (that) a beginning of the flight in it (i. e. in the battle) had been commenced by Dumnorix and his cavalry." Distinguish reperire, said of things found out with difficulty, after a search; invenire, of things accidentally discovered; quod is attracted into the case of the relative clause, while its proper place in the antecedent clause is taken, by fugae—ejus, either (1) a prominent adjective, "of that flight," or (2) referring to proelium.

¹⁵auxilio Caesari: H. 390, II.; A. & G. 333.

CHAPTER XIX.

¹qushus -cognitas: "after these things were found out." H. 431; A. & G, 255.

²quum—accederent: "when the most undoubted facts were added to these grounds of suspicion." Distinguish sulpicio, suspicio.

³quod—traduxisset: "the fact that he had led"; for the mood: H. 516, II.; 528, I.; A. & G. 341, d. The subjunctive implies that the fact is well-known to the reader.

*quod—curasset: "the fact that he had procured an exchange of hostages.

**non modo—ipsis: "not only without his (Caesar's) own orders, and those of the state (of the Aedui), but even when without the knowledge of the latter." Decline injussu.—ipsis = Caesare et Aeduis.

⁶a magistratu, i.e., by the Vergobret, Liscus.

⁷causae: depending on satis, which is used as a noun. H. 397.4; A. & G. 316. What other adverbs are similarly used?

**guare—juberet: "why either he himself (i.e. Caesar) should punish him or order the state to punish (him)."—animadverteret, a mild way of speaking. With an acc. only animadvertere, means "to see," or "observe." With acc. with in, "to punish." For mood: H. 524, 503, I.; A. & G. 320, a; 336.

9his—rebus: "to all their considerations." H. 385, I.; A. & G. 227.

10 unum—cognoverat: "the one consideration that was opposed was the fact that he knew that his good will of his brother Divitiacus towards the Roman people was very great; that his affection towards himself was very great; that his loyalty, his regard for right, for self-control, was preeminent." Divitiacus, though belonging to the Druids, was one of the most Romanized of all the Gauls. Coming to Rome, B.C. 63, when the Senate were engaged in crushing the conspiracy of Catiline, he was detained for some time and frequented the best society and enjoyed the friendship of Cicero, who consulted him, as a Druid, on the subject of the treatise, De Divinatione. (he name is said to be derived from the Keltic dui, "a god")—voluntatem—fidem—justitiam—temperantiam. Note the asyndeton.

¹¹nam verebatur: "for he was afraid that by punishing him (literally by the punishment of him i.e. Dumnorix) he would wound the feelings of Divitiacus." Explain the use of ut and ne after verb of "fearing." H. 498, III.; A. & G. 331, f.

 $^{12}priusquam$ —conaretur: "before he made any attempt." For the mood: II. 520, II.; A. & G. 327. Explain the use of priusquam, with the indicative and the subjunctive.

¹³quotidianis—remotis: "dismissing the ordinary interpreters." H. 431; A. & G. 255.

· 14cui—habebat: "in whom he had unbounded confidence in all things."

15simul dixerit: "at the same time he reminds him of those things which had been said in the council of the Gauls in his ((Caesar's) presence) about Dumnorix, and he points out what each one individually had said about him (i.e. Dumnorix) before him (Caesar's)."—dicta sint: H. 528.1; A. & G. 340; see also dixerit. Distinguish quisque, uterque.

16 petit—jubeant: "he asks and advises that without wounding his (Divitiacus's) feelings, either that he (i.e. Caesar) should determine (the matter) regarding him, after the cause had been heard, or that he should order the state to determine (the matter)"; Cognoscere causam, is to hear, a cause."—civitatem, scil., Aeduorum.

CHAPTER XX.

**Ine statuant: "that he would not come to any determination too severe against his brother."—quid; when is quis used for aliquis? H. 455;—gravius: H. 444, I.; A. & G. 93, a What mood would this statement be in direct narration? From ne to averterentur we have oblique narrative. Change this to direct. H. 523, III.; A. & G. 339.

²se scire: scil., dixit.

³plus doloris: "for partitive genitive: H. 397.3; A. &. G. 216, a. 2.

*propterea quod—crevisset: "because, at a time when he (Divitiacus) himself had very great influence at home and throughout the rest of Gaul, (while) he (Dumnorix) had very little on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) had grown (in influence and power) through his (Divitiacus's) means."—gratia: H. 416; A. & G. 245.—plurimum minimum; strictly speaking, cognate accusatives: H. 304.1.3; 381, II. 2; A. & G. 148 d; 240 a. With crevisset, scil., opihus ac nervis; opes, refers to resources of any kind; nervi, to power, strength, originally physical, then political.

⁵quibus—uteretur: "wherefore he (Divitiacus) would employ these resources and this power not only to lessen his (Dumnorix's) influence, but almost to his own destruction." With uteretur, scil., propterea quod. For mood: H. 524; A. & G. 336.

 6quod —factum: "but if anything too severe should fall to him (Dumnorix) at the hands of Caesar, while he (Divitiacus) held such a degree of friendship with him (Caesar), no one would think that this had not been caused without his (Divitiacus's) consent."—si quid accidisset: a euphemism; cp. $\dot{\epsilon}i\tau\iota$ $\pi\dot{a}\theta o\iota$ —accideret; distinguish contigit, accidit, evenit, obvenit. Note 13, Chapter XVIII.

⁷qua ex re--averterentur: "wherefore, (he said) the result would be that the eyes of all Gaul would be withdrawn from him." Totius Galliae = omnium Gal orum. What figure?

*peteret: for the mood: H. 521, II., 2; A. & G. 325.

9 faciat: note the omission of ut after orat. H. 499.2; A. & G. 331, f. R

10tanti condonet: "he points out that his (Divitiacus's) influence with him (Caesar) was of such weight, that he (Caesar) would not remit the wrongs done to the state or his (Caesar's) own personal annoyance in return for his (Divitiacus's) good will and in accordance with his prayers."—tanti. H. 404, 405; A. & G. 215, c; 252, a.—condonet, means originally "to remit some debt (acc.) in consideration for something." Here it means, to remit a merited punishment, not to the guilty person, but reasonably to another, for the benefit of the guilty.

"Ifratrem adhibet: "he has his brother as a witness."

12 suspiciones: "grounds for suspicion." Distinguish suspicio, suspicio.

¹³agat loquatur: H. 529.1; 529, H.; A. & G. 334, 342.

CHAPTER XXI.

'hostes—consedisse: "that the enemy had encamped at the base of the mountain." The Helvetii were now in the valley of the Liger (Loire), a short distance north of Bibracte (Autun).

²qnalis—misit: "he sent out scouts to ascertain the character of the hill, and the chance of ascending it on its various sides."—for esset: H. 529.1; A&G. 334.—in circuitu: literally, "in the going round," i. e. "on the other side. Caesar intended to make a flank movement, so that he might get on the other side of the height and occupy the summit above the heads of the enemy.—cognoscerent; for the mood; H. 497. I; A. & G. 317.—misit, scil., exploratores.

³facilem esse, scil., ascensum.

*de vigilia: distinguish this from tertia vigilia; see Note 8, Chapter XII. What were the divisions of the night? Note 8, Chapter XII.

**slegatum pro praetore: "lieutenant, with the power of commander," or as we should say, "lieutenant-general," the prae-itor, "the one who goes before," or "leads" was properly the "general," and was often used for consul in olden times. The term praetor and proconsul were used indifferently in the Provinces. Labienus was next to Caesar in command.

6ducibus: apposition to his: "with those (men as) guides."

⁷auxilii: H. 347.3; A. & G. 216, a. I.

8itinere: H. 420. I. 37! A. & G. 258.9.

9quo: "as": H. 451.5; A. & G. 296, R. 1.

¹⁰qui—habebatur: "who was considered very well versed in military matters"; for the genitive: H. 399.12; A & G. 219, a.

CHAPTER XXII.

¹prima luce: H. 440.2 N. 1; A. & G. 193. It was now midsummer, and daybreak would be about 4 a.m.

²summus mons: distinguish this from supremus mons; distinguish also imus mons and infimus mons.

3teneretur: why subjunctive? H. 521, II. 2; A. & G. 325, 323.

⁴passibus: for ablative: H. 417; A. & G. 247. What was the length of a Roman passus? Note 17, Chapter II.

5comperit: distinguish comperio, I find out by inquiry; reperio, I find out by search something concealed; invenio, I come upon a thing suddenly or unexpectedly, without any effort.

6equo admisso: abl. abs., "with his horse at full speed."

⁷vellent: dependant clause in oblique narration: H. 524; A. & G. 336.

 $^8Gallicis\ insignibus$: the devices on their shields and helmets. Here Gallicus = Helvetiis.

9dicit-subducit-instruit: not the force of the presents.

10 ut : give the different uses of ut. H. 467 III.; A. & G. 276, d.

¹¹committeret: H. 498, I.; A. & G. 331, a.

¹²visae essent: H. 529, II.; A. & G. 342.

¹³proelio: for ablative: II. 414-1; A. & G. 243.

14multo—die: "at length when the day was far advanced": abl. absolute.

¹⁵per exploratores: distinguish this and ab exploratoribus. H. 415, 1. I. IV.

¹⁶pro viso: "as (something) seen." Considius, in the dim light of the morning, had supposed the detachment of Labienus on the height a Gallic force.

17intervallo: for ablative: H. 445.9; A. & G. 200, b.

¹⁸*millia*: H. 379; A. & G. 25-7.

CHAPTER XXIII.

¹postridie: posteri die, cotidie are locatives merged in a dative; cp in old Latin, die quinti, die crastini. Others take posteri die as ablative and compare posteā, anteā.—diei is a pleonasm: for the case, see H. 398-5; A. & G. 214, g.

 2quod —supererat: "because two days in all remained." When does quod take the indicative, and when the subjunctive? H. 516; A. & G. 321.—biduum, the quantity of the $\bar{\imath}$ is accounted for by the fact that biduum = bidivim, the second i is omitted, the first $\bar{\imath}$ is long by position. With bidunm, scil., spatium.

³quum—oporteret: "within which it was necessary that he should measure out corn to the army."—quum marks the time at the end of wnich the corn had to be given out; and the time is determined by biduum.

⁴amplius—octodecim: millibus is ablative of measure, not governed by amplius. H, 417-2; A. & G. 247 c. For the length of a Roman passus, see Note 17, Chapter II. What other word may be used for octodecim?

⁵rei—existimavit: "he thought it necessary to provide for a supply of corn." What cases may providere give? H. 385.1, II.; A. & G. 228.

⁶Bibracte: what case? H. 380, II.; A. & G. 258, b.

⁷decurionis: "the cavalry of a Roman legion were divided into 10 turmae, each turma numbering generally 30; each of these turmae were divided into three decuriae, each decuriae numbering 10. The commander of a decuria was called decurio.

quod—existimarent: for the mood: H. 516, II.; A. & G. 341, d, eo. H. 423; A. & G. 250, R.

⁹pridie: traces of a locative in e are found; as cotidie, hodie.

10quod—confiderent: "because they trusted that they could not be prevented from obtaining a supply of corn." re: H. 414.1; A. & G. 243. Conjugate confidere. What verbs are semi-deponent?

CHAPTER XXIV.

1id advertit: the usual construction with animum advertere is ad aliquam rem. The two accusatives with advertere, animum and a pronoun id, hoc, illud, though common in Sallust and Caesar is unusual in other classic Latin writers. Cicero used the form animadvertere which Caesar also sometimes uses. Animum is governed by the verb, and id, by the prep. ad.

²subducit: "he leads up close": cp. subsequor.

³qui sustineret: "to keep in check"; for the subjunctive: H. 497-1: A. & G. 317. The battle was fought to the west of Bibracte.

*interim—medio: "meanwhile, half way up the hill"; interim, implying a short duration; interea, "meanwhile" signifying a longer period occupied. triplicem aciem, a legion in Caesar's time numbered 6,000 men, and consisted of 10 cohorts. Four of these cohorts formed the first line; then three behind the first four; then three behind the first three. Each cohort is supposed to have been separated from the other by an interval equal to the length of the cohort.

5legionum—veteranarum: for the genitive: H. 396 V.; A. & G. 215. The regular time of service for foot soldiers was twenty years; for cavalrymen, ten. They were then discharged (emeriti), or they re-enlisted and served not with the other soldiers, but under their own flag. They were then called veterani, vexillarii, subsignani, or evocati.

6ita—collocaret: "in such a way that he posted above himself on the top of the ridge the two legions which he had very lately enrolled in further Gaul, and all the auxiliary troops."—supra se; Caesar was with the four legions; summo: H. 440.2, N. 1.2; A. & G. 193—quas; see Note 9, Chapter X. Distinguish auxilium and auxilia in meaning. Here auxilia were troops that were not Italian.

7hominibus compleri: "to be manned."

8interea: see note 4, above.

**sarcinae*, the individual baggage of a Roman soldier, which consisted of provisions for fifteen days (cibaria), utensils (utensilia), a saw (serra), a basket (riscus), a hook (falx), a thong (lorum), a chain (catena), a pot, and stakes (valli), the whole amounting to sixty pounds in weight; impedimenta, the general baggage of the legion.

10 confertissima acie: this ablative seems to be adverbial of manner after successerunt: "after repulsing our cavalry, and forming their phalanx, they ascended in very close order to our van"; acie. H. 419, V; A. & G. 255. phalange, any compact body of men went by the name of phalanx. The Helvetii probably locked their shields together. The Helvetian was quite distinct from the Macedonian phalanx.

CHAPTER XXV.

Isuo, scil., equo remoto: this probably means that Caesar and all his staff officers dismounted to encourage the soldiers of the legion. There is no reason, however, to suppose that the cavalry dismounted. Plutarch mentions that Caesar, in sending his horse away, gave orders that it should be brought back for the pursuit, after the enemy were routed.

²aequato—periculo: "the danger to all being made equal"; abl. abs.: H. 419, III.; A. & G. 255.

³proelium commisit: "he commenced the battle." cp. μάχην συνάπτειν with proelium committere.

4ea disjecta, scil., phalange: "since that close band was dislodged." abl. abs. H. 416 III.; A. & G. 255.

5gladiis destrictis: "after drawing their swords."

⁶Gallis—impedimento: "it was a great hindrance to the Gauls in the way of their fighting"; for the two datives: H. 390.1; A. & G. 233.1.

⁷quod—colligatis: "that, when several of their shields were pierced and pinned together by one blow of the javelins, they were able neither to pull out (the javelin), nor, in consequence of their left hand being hampered in its movement, to fight with sufficient advantage, since the iron point (of the javelin) had been bent (in the shield)." Decline plus.

scutis—colligatis, for the abl. abs., H. 431; A. & G. 255. Distinguish scutum,—the oblong shield, about four feet long and two and a-half broad, made of wood pinned together with little plates of iron, and the whole covered with bull's hide, from clipeus, a round shield of inferior size, and generally of metal.—se inflexisset: H. 517; A. & G. 326.—sinistra. The shield was carried on the left arm.—quod poterant. When does quod take indicative and when the subjunctive? H. 516; A. & G. 321.

⁹multi—pugnare: "so that many, after tossing their arms to and fro, chose to drop their shields and fight unprotected."—brachio jactato, i.e. in endeavouring to pull out the javelin.—nudo, exposed to the missiles of the enemy.

10 vulneribus—coeperunt: "spent with wounds, they began both to retreat, and because the mountain was about a mile distant, to withdraw to it." Mille, here a noun depending on circiter. H. 178, 379; A. & G. 94, e. N; 257:

¹¹capto—claudebant: "after the mountain had been reached, and when our men were following close behind, the Boii and Tulingi, who, amounting to nearly fifteen thousand men, closed the enemies' line of march." With capere montem; cp. portus capere, IV. 26, 36.—millibus. H. 420; A. & G. 248.—agmen claudebant, i.e., were bringing up the rear.

12novissimis—erant: "were a defence to the rear"; for the two datives: H. 390; A. & G. 233.—in itinere, "on the march"; latere aperto, "on the unexposed flank";—probably the right side, as the soldiers carried their shields on the left.

13Romani—exciperet: "the Romans changed their front and advanced in two divisions; the first and second line in such a way that they opposed (the Helvetii) conquered and dislodged; the third line (in such a way) that they kept in check (the Boii and Tulingi) coming up."—"Conversa signa. Distinguish signa inferre, convertere, efferre, referre, inferre, a signis discedere, collutis signis confligere, signis infestis ire aut incedere. The idea here is that the first and second line of cohorts stood their ground to oppose the men dislodged (summotis); the third changed this position so as to meet the enemy who attacked their flank. The cohorts now presented two fronts to the enemy.

CHAPTER XXVI.

'ancipiti—pugnatum: "in a two-fold engagement long and fiercely the conflict continued."—anceps, because the Romans were fighting in both parts. Derive anceps.—pugnatum est. H. 301; A. & G. 146 e.—possent, scil., Helvetii Boii, et Tulingi.

²alteri—contulerunt: "some retreated to the mountain as they did in the beginning of the battle; others fell back in order to the baggage and

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their waggons"; alteri, the Helvetii; alteri, the Boii and Tulingi. Distinguish alter and alius.

** **Januar** of the day to evening, no one was able to see the back of a foe."—quum: H. 515, III.; A. & G. 326.—septima hora, one o'clock. The day from sunrise to sunset was divided by the Romans into twelve parts of equal length.—aversum hostem. Caesar often praises the valour of the enemies of the Romans.

*ad—pugnatum: "to a late hour of the night, too, the battle continued at the baggage."

**propterea—conjiciebant: "because they had placed the waggons as a rampart against (the enemy), and (thus) from a vantage ground kept throwing their javelins against our men (who were) coming up."—propterea quod, see Note 6, Chapter I. e—superiore. The average length of the cast of a javelin was twenty-five yards. It would gain great impetus from even so small an elevation as the height of the carts.

⁶nonnulli: distinguish this from nulli non. So also distinguish nonnunquam, nunquam non; nonnusquam, nusquam non.

"mataras—subjiciebant: "kept hurling their spears and light javelins from beneath," i.e. from underneath and through the spokes of the wheels. matara (Livy uses the form materis) a Gallic spear, derived from Celtic medrydd, "to aim at a mark"; tragula, a light javelin thrown by means of a leather thongs.—quum—esset: "after fighting a long time"; literally, "when the battle has been fought for a long time"; for subjunctive: H. 521; A.&G. 322.

*potiti sunt: what cases does potior govern? H. 410, V., 3; 420; A. & G. 223, a 249.—tota nocte: H. 379.1; A. & G. 256, b.

**nullam--intermisso: "during no part of the night their march being interrupted"; for accusative: H. 379; A. & G. 256. This must mean the night after the battle.

10triduum morati: "having delayed for the space of three days"; with triduum, scil., spatium. The fact that the Romans delayed so long after the battle, shows that it must have cost them dearly.

¹¹ne—juvarent: "(telling him) not to aid them with corn or with any other thing"; for the subjunctive: H. 523, II.; A. & G. 339. What would the mood be in direct discourse?

¹²qui—habiturum: "and if they (i.e. Lingones) should aid them (i.e. the Helvetii), (he said) that he would regard them in the same light as (he regarded) the Helvetii." The relative refers to Lingonas, and is the subject and object (eos) of juvissent, i.e. eos is omitted.—quo, scil., haberet.

CHAPTER XXVII.

¹qui—paruerunt: "and when these met him on his march and threw themselves at his feet, and addressing him in the manner of suppliants in tears had begged for peace, and when he ordered them to await his arrival in the same place in which they were, they obeyed." Distinguish eum convenit; ei convenit.—qui refers to ambassadors; eos, to the main body

of the Helvetii, by a rather loose construction.—essent, why subjunctive? II. 529, II.; A. & G. 342.

²obsides—poposcit: "he demanded (from them) hostages, arms (and such) fugitive slaves as had fled for protection to him."—servos qui=(tales) servos qui. H. 528.1; A. & G. 341, d.

³dum—conferuntur: "while these were being looked up and collected." Explain the uses of dum. H. 579; A. & G. 276, e. ea, neut. pl., referring to obsides, arma, servi: H. 445.3, N. I; 439.2, N.; A. & G. 195, 181, b. nocte intermissa, the hostages; arms and slaves were not all collected in one day; a night elapsed, and at the beginning of this night, those six thousand mentioned escaped to avoid surrender. "A night having intervened."

⁴pagi: see Note 12, Chapter XII. Verbigenus: this canton at home dwelt north of the pagus Tugurinus, and occupied the modern district of northern Switzerland.

⁵perterriti: explain the gender of this word: H. 438.6; A. & G. 187, d.—ne: explain the use of ut and ne, after verbs of fearing. H. 498, III. N. 1; A. & G. 331, f.

⁶quod—existimarent: "because, when the number of those surrendering was so great, they thought that either their flight could be kept secret or altogether would be unnoticed."—quod—existimarent; for subjunctive: H. 516, II.; A. & G. 341, d.—in multitudine: this would be regularly expressed by the abl. absol. of the present part. of esse, if such a present part. existed.—d dititiorum: according to Caesar dediticii, are those who have taken up arms against the Roman people and being vanquished, have surrendered (se dediderunt).

CHAPTER XXVIII.

¹resciit: "found this out"; rescio is to find out a thing concealed, or a thing contrary to expectation.

²quorum: the relative precedes the antecedent his.

³his—imperavit: "he ordered these to hunt after them and bring them back, if they wished to be clear before him."—conquirerent: H. 498.1; A. & G. 331, a.—sibi: "in his sight," i.e. in the sight of Caesar. H. 384.4, N. 3; A. & G. 235.—reductos—habuit: "he regarded those brought back in the light of enemies"; a euphemistic way for saying that they were all to be put to the sword.

 $^4unde := e \ quibus.$

⁵reverti: see Note 11, Chapter VIII.

6domi: a locative: H. 426.2; A. & G. 258, d. Give other examples of locatives in Latin. Decline domus.—quo: H. 410; A. & G. 248.—tolerararent: H. 502.1; A. & G. 320, a.—facerent: "furnish."—incenderant: why indicative?

 $^{7}quod\ no'uit$: the indicative as indicating the speaker's reason. H. 516; A. & G. 333.

*ne-essent: "lest on account of the fertility of the land the Germans, who dwell across the Rhine, should cross from their own territory into that

of the Helvetii, and become neighbours to the province of Gaul and to the Allobroges."—transirent: H. 497, II.; A. & G. 317. Caesar herealludes to the great western plain of Switzerland. The Helvetii had been reduced to about one-third of what they were before. There was a large amount of land unoccupied, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Germans settled in Helvetia in great numbers.

⁹Boios—concessit: "(Caesar) yielded this request at the instigation of the Aedui, that they (i.e. the Aedui) should allow the Boii to settle in their territories, because they (i.e. the Boii) were noted for their pre-eminent valour."—Aeduis petentibus, abl. abs. H. 419, III.; A. & G. 255. The phrase ut—collocarent, depends on the ablative absolute. Acduis—petentibus.—quibus, eis quos—eos. H. 453; A. & G. 180, f.—postea: after the rebellion of Vercingetorix, told in Book VII.—atque: "as." H. 555.1.2, IV.; A. & G. 156, a.

CHAPTER XXIX.

'tabulae—sunt: "lists were found." Distinguish reperio, "to find," after search has been made; invenio, to suddenly "come on" a thing without searching for it.

²literis—conféctae: "written in Greek characters." No Gallic alphabet is known. The Gauls probably learned the mode of writing from the Greeks of Massilia, a colony established by the Phocaeans, B.C. 600. Strabo mentions that the Gallic contracts were made out in Greek.—quibus in tabulis; for the repitition of the relative, see Note 2, Chapter VI. H. 445. 8; A. & G. 200, a.

³ratio—est: "a computation is made"—qui interrogative. H. 188, II.; I; A. & G. 104, a.—domo—exisset: H. 412, II., I; A. & G. 324; for the latter, see H. 503.I; A. & G. 320, a.

*separatim: "in separate lists."

⁵quarum—summa: "the total of all these various heads was."—capitum Helvetiorum = Helvetorium, by synecdoche. We still say "head" of cattle. The sum total was 368,000; the number bearing arms, 92,000; adding the number of those who left for home, 11,000 to the 32,000 of the Boii who were spared, we find that 226,000 of the Helvetii perished in this four months' campaign.

⁶qui—possent: H. 503.1; A. & G. 320, a.

7censu habito: "after the enumeration was held"; abl. abs.

CHAPTER XXX.

**Itotius—Galliae: "of almost all the whole of Gaul." By Gallia, the land of the Galli in a restricted sense is meant.

 $^{2}gratulatum$: for the construction of the supine in um: H. 546: A. & G. 302.

*intelligere, scil., dixerunt: for oblique narrative, see H. 523, 524; A. & G. 336. "They said that they were well aware, that though he (Caesar) on account of the former injuries done to the Roman people by the Helvetii, had inflicted punishment on the latter in war, this still had hap-

pened no less to the advantage of the land of the Gaul, than to that of the Roman people." Helvetiorum—Populi: the former is the subjective, the latter, the objective genitive.

⁴propterea—haberent: "because when their affairs were most prosperous, the Helvetii had left their homes with this design, (namely) to carry on war against all Gaul, to become possessed of absolute power, to choose for settlement from a great abundance (of places), such a place as they would consider the most favourable and the most fruitful, and to hold the remaining states in subjection to them."-eo explained by the compound clause introduced by uti, which is in apposition to it.—imperio: what two meanings and what two constructions has potion? See Note 8, Chapter XXVIL

⁵petierunt—liceret: "they asked that they would be permitted to appoint for a fixed day a meeting of all the Gauls, and to do this with the consent of Caesar."—sibi: why would eis be wrong?—totius Galliae = omnium Gallorum.-voluntate: they wished to show that there was nothing bad intended in their assembling.

6habere: H. 523.1, N.; A. & G. 330, e. What is the usual difference between consilium and concilium? See Note 2, Chapter XVIII.

⁷et—sanxerunt: "and they agreed among themselves by an oath that no one should divulge (what had been done at the council), except (those) to whom this duty was entrusted by their general consent."—jurejurando: decline this word; mandatum esset: pluff, subj. of indirect for fut. pref. of direct discourse: H. 524; A. & G. 336.

CHAPTER XXXI.

¹ad Caesarem: "to Caesar."

²reverterunt: conjugate the verb. See Note 11, Chapter VIII.

³uti-liceret: "that they would be allowed by themselves to treat with him with reference to the safety of themselves and of all."—secreto: derive the word—liceret: H. 538.1 (2); A. & G. 270, a.

4sese-projecerunt: "they all in tears threw themselves at the feet of Caesar."—Caesari = Caesaris.

⁵non—impetrarent: "(they said) that they were as earnestly and as desperately anxious for this, (namely), that these things which they said should not be told as they were, that they would obtain these things which they desired."—id in apposition to the clause beginning with ne—enunciarentur.

⁶Galliae—duas: "throughout the whole of Gaul there were two parties"; here Gallia means Celtica.

7hi—arcesserentur: "while they were eagerly striving for supremacy for many years among themselves, it had come to pass that the Germans were invited by the Averni and the Sequani for pay (to aid them against the Aedui)."—mercede. H. 422; A. & G. 252.—arcesserentur: H. 498, II., IV., 2, and 524; A. & G. 332, e, and 336. The form is arcesso, not arcerso. Ar = ad, as in arvena = advena; arvocatus = advocatus; and as we have capesso from capio, so we have cesso from root ci-ere or cie-re.

*horum—plures: "at first about fifteen thousand of them had crossed the Rhine. After these savage and barbarous men had grown fond of the lands, and manner of living, and abundance of the Gauls, a greater number had been brought over." Decline millia.—transisse: what prepositions added to intransitive verbs of motion render these verbs transitive?—copias: is this form usually used in the sense here given?—adamassent: note the intensive force of ad.

9cum—amisisse: "with these the Aedui and their dependants repeatedly had engaged in battle; being repulsed they had met with great loss; they had lost all their nobles, all their senators, all their cavalry."—clientes: dependants in the tributary states; root, clu, to hear, hence "to obey"; cp. audire in phrase dicto audire.—calamitatem: perhaps from cad "to fall"; calamitas = cadamitas.

10 quibus—potuissent: "by these battles and losses their power had been broken, though they held formerly both by their own valour and by the kind and friendly relations with the Roman people the greatest power in Gaul"; fractos, scil., eos esse.—hospites, referring to the fact that friendship had existed between the Romans and Aedui as nations.

"iet—repetituros: "and by an oath he binds people of the state that they would not demand the hostages they had given"; sese, referring to cives, implied in civitatem.—quo minus—sub., "from being under." H. 497, II., 2; A. & G. 317. b. In cases like the present, quo minus is more polite than quin.

12unum—daret: "that he was the only one of the whole state of the Aedui, who could not be influenced to take the oath or to give his children as hostages"; potuerit, in direct discourse the subjunctive would be used. H. 503, II. 1; A. & G. 320.6.—ut juraret. H. 498, II.; A. & G. 331, e.—Romam. H. 380, II.; A. & G. 268, b.—postulatum, used as a law term, "to claim," as a legal right.

13 Sed—accidisse: "but a worse fate had befallen the Sequani, than the conquered Aedui." Ariovistus, derived from aar, "an eagle," and vistus a Latinized form of first—horst, "a nest"; the word then means eyry.

¹⁴paucis—ante: expresses this in various forms.

15 futurum—pellerentur: "the result would be within a few years, that all would be driven out of the land of Gaul"; the subject is the clause beginning with uti.—paucis annis: express this in another way. H. 429; A. & G. 256.

¹⁶neque—comparandam: Caesar means that Gaul was superior to Germany, both in fertility and in culture; "the soil of Gaul was too good to be compared with that of Germany."

"ut semel: "when once for all." Distinguish simul, "once," "at once," and "semel," which brings out the idea of completeness. Magetobria, from maith, Celtic for Latin magnus, Greek μ éyaç; and brig or big, "a fell." It is not known where this place was.—exempla cruciatusque: hendiadys.

18 hominum: distinguish in meaning, homo and vir; iratus, iracundus.

¹⁹nisi—experiantur: "unless, indeed, they could get some help from Caesar and the Roman people, all the Gauls would have to do, what the Helvetii had done, (namely), to leave home, to seek out another place of

abode, another habitation, apart from the Germans, to meet and endure whatever fortune might befall them."—auxilii. H. 397.3; A. & G. 216, a 3.—idem, subject of faciendum esse explained by the ut clause. H. 501, III.; A. & G. 332, f.

²⁰haec—sumat: "if these things were told Ariovistus, he (Divitiacus) had no doubt but that he (Ariovistus) would inflict the severest punishment on all the hostages who were in his hands."—dubitare, scil., se. Distinguish poenas dare, poenas sumere.

²¹vel-victoria: described in Chapters XXIV-XXVII.

CHAPTER XXXII.

1magno-fletu: H. 419, II.; A. & G. 248, R.

²animadvertit: see Note, Chapter XXIV.—unos, "alone."—facerent. H. 524; A. & G. 336.

³sed—intueri: "but with sullen faces, with heads bowed down, they gazed on the ground." Distinguish tristis, "of sad countenance"; maestus, "sad at heart."

⁴respondere: H. 516.1; Λ. & G. 275.

⁵cum—posset: "when he repeatedly asked them and was not able to extort any reply at all."—quareret. H. 521, II. 2; A. & G. 325.

⁶hoc—queri: "on this account the lot of the Sequani was more wretched and sadder compared with (the lot) of the others, because not even alone in secret did they dare to lament."—hoc, abl. of difference and of cause.—prae, scil., fortuna.

⁷propterea—daretur: "because to the others the opportunity of escape at any rate was afforded."—reliquis, scil., Gallis.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

¹his-cognitis: ablative absolute.

²et—putaret: "and next to these things (which he had heard), many considerations influenced him why he should conclude that this matter ought to be considered and undertaken by him.—putaret. H. 503.1; A. & G. 320, a.

³quod-videbat: the indicative as giving Caesar's own reason.

⁴quod—arbitrabatur: "while the empire of the Roman people was so great, he thought it the basest thing to himself and the state." The preposition in is often used as a substitue for the ablative absolute as the participle of sum does not exist.

⁵paulatim—ridebat: "moreover for the Germans to become accustomed to cross the Rhine, and for a great number of them to come into Gaul, he saw was fraught with danger to the Roman people." The first two clauses are subjects of *esse* understood.

⁶sibi—temperataros: give the different meanings and constructions of temperor.—ante, referring to the events of 101 B.C. and 102 B.C.

¹praesertim—divideret: "especially since only the Rhine separated the Sequani from our province."—divideret. H. 517; A. & G. 326.

*ipse—sumerat: "moreover Ariovistus had put on such airs, and assumed so proud a bearing. —ferendas non; "unbearable"

PROPER NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

adj. = adjective; f. = fem.; m. = mase.; N. = noun; n. = neuter; pl. = plural; sing. = singular.

Α

A = Aulus, i; N. m.; a Roman praenomen.

- Aeduus, a, um; adj.; an Aeduan. The Aedui were a powerful nation of Gaul. Their confederacy embraced all the tract of country between the Allier, the middle Loire and the Saone, and extended a little below this river to the south. Their capital was Bibracte. When Caesar came into Gaul he found the Aedui had been overcome by their rivals, the Arverni and the Sequani, who had called in the aid of Ariovistus, a German prince. Caesar espoused the cause of the Aedui, and restored them to their former place of power.
- Allöbröges, um; N pl. m.; the Allobroges, a people of Gaul between the Isara (Isere) and the Rhodanus (Rhone) in the country occupied by Dauphine, Saroy, and Piedmont. Their chief city was Vienna (Vienne), about thirteen miles below Lugdunum (Lyons). The name means "highlanders," from al, "high; broga, "land."
- Alpes, ium; N. pl. f.; the Alps derive their name from the Celtic alp, meaning "lofty." Their length is about 600 English miles. The following are the divisions generally given to this chain: Alpes Maritimae, from Nice to Mt. Viso; Alpes Cottiae, from Mt. Viso to Mt. Cenis; Alpes Graiae, from Mt. Iseran to Little St. Bernard; Alpes Peninae, from the great St. Bernard to the sources of the Rhine and Rhone: Alpes Rhaeticae, from the St Gothard to Mt. Brenner in the Tyrol; Alpes Noricae, from Mt. Brenner to the head of the river Plavis; Alpes Carnicae vel Juliae, extending to the confines of Illyricum.
- Ambarri, orum; N. pl. m.; a people of Gallia Celtica, situated between the Aedui and the Allobroges, along either bank of the Arar or Saône.
- Aquileia, ae; N. f.: a celebrated city in Northern Italy in the territory of Venetia between the Alsa and Natiso and about seven miles from the sea.
- Aquitania, ae; N. f., a district of Gaul between the Garumna (Garonne) and the Pyrenees. According to Strabo, the Aquitani differed from the Gauls both in physical features and in language. They resembled the Iberians.
- Ariovistus, i; N. m.: a king of the Germans, who invaded Gaul, conquered the greater portion of the kingdom and subjected the inhabitants to the most cruel and oppressive treatment. Caesar marched against him and defeated him in battle. He died of wounds or through chagrin at his defeat. His name is probably from the German Heer, an army; First, a leader.
- Arverni, orum; N. pl.: a people of Central Gaul, who dwelt in the district now called Auvergne.
- Aulus, i; N. m.: a Roman praenomen.
- Avern, orum; N. pl: a powerful tribe of Gaul, whose territories lay between the sources of the Allier and Dordogne, branches of the Loire and Garonne. The district is now Auvergne. The name is from ar or al, "high;" and verann (fearann) "country" or "region."

B.

- Belgae, arum; N. m. pl.: a people of Ancient Gaul. separated from the Celtae in the time of Caesar by the Rivers Matrona (Marne) and Sequana (Seine).
- Bibracte, is; N. m. pl.: a large town of the Aedui in Gaul on the Arroux, one of the tributaries of the Loire. It was afterwards called Augustodunum, which still remains in the modern Autun.

Boii, orum; N m. pl.: a people of Celtic Gaul, who dwelt on the waters of the Sollac. From Gaul they passed into Germany and settled in the present Bohemia, a corruption of Boierheim, i.e., the residence of the Boii. They afterwards went to Bavaria, a corruption of Boaria. Their names mean "the terrible ones;" from Celtic bo, "fear."

C.

C = Caius, i; N. m.: a Roman praenomen.

Cassius, L.; N. m.: Lucius Cassius was consul 107 B. C. In that year a coalition was formed of the Cimbri and Teutones. After devastating Gaul, they united with the Helvetii and resolved to attack the Roman Provincia at several points. The Helvetian tribe Tigurini, under Divico, attacked the territory of the Allobroges by the bridge of Geneva and the fords of the Rhone. The other Helvetii moved south. The Romans divided their forces. Cassius, the consul, hastened to Geneva, while his legatus, Scaurus, moved against the combined horde of Cimbri and Teutones. Both commanders were unfortunate. Cassius and his army were cut to pieces on the borders of Lake Lemannus (Geneva) while Scaurus was defeated and taken prisoner.

Cassianus, a, um; adj.: of or belonging to Cassius.

Castĭcus, i; N. m.: a chief of the Sequani, on whom Orgetorix prevailed to seize the supreme power in his native State.

Cătămantoloedis, is; N. m.: the father of Casticus.

Caturiges, um; N. m. pl.: a Gallic nation dwelling among the Cottian Alps. Their capital was Caturiges, traces of which are still to be found at *Chourges*, between Gap and Embrun in the department of des Hautes-Alpes.

Celtae, arum; N. m. pl.: one of the tribes that inhabited Ancient Gaul. The word is derived either from ceilt or ceiltach, "an inhabitant of the forest," or from the root cel. "high;" cp. celsus, columna, hence Celtae means "highlanders."

Centrones, um; N. pl. m.: a people of Gaul who dwelt among the Alpes Graiae. They were defeated by Caesar in several battles. Their chief town was Forum Claudii Centronum (now Centron).

Cimbri, orum; N. pl. m.. a people of Central Europe who invaded the Roman empire in the time of Marius. They were a branch of the Celtic tribe. They are supposed to have had their origin in the Cimbric Chersonese (Jutland).

Considius, i; N. m.: Publius Considius was an officer in Caesar's army. He was employed in the war against the Helvetii.

Crassus, i; N. m.: M. Licinius Crassus, surnamed Dives, was a member of the first triumvirate. He was noted for his enormous wealth. At Carrhae he fell in battle against the Parthians.

D.

Divico, onis; N. m.: an influential noble among the Helvetii. He was the leader of the embassy sent to Caesar by the Helvetii after their defeat.

Dĭvĭtĭăcus, i; N. m.: a leading nobleman of the Aedui, who possessed great influence with Caesar in consequence of his fidelity and attachment to the Romans.

Dumnorix, igis; N. m.: a powerful and ambitious chieftain of the Aedui, and brother of Divitiacus. He was disaffected towards Caesar and the Romans, and when the former was on the point of setting out to Britain, and had ordered Dumnorix to accompany him, the Aeduan on a sudden marched away with his cavalry. He was overtaken and slain.

G.

Gabinius, i; N. m.: Aulus Gabinius was tribune of the Commons 69 B.C., and passed the lex Gabinia, giving Pompey charge of the fleet.

Galli, orum; N. m. pl.; the inhabitants of Gallia; the Gauls.

Gallia, ae; N. f.: Gaul. corresponding to France and the northern Italian provinces of Piedmont, Venetia, and Lombardy. Gaul was divided in Gallia Transalpina, or Ulterior, or Gaul beyond the Alps, comprising nearly all France; and Gallia Cisalpina, or Citerior, or Gaul, this side of the Alps, i.e., Northern Italy.

- Garumna, ae; N. f.: now the Garonne, a river of Gaul. It runs in the Pyrenees (montes Pyrennaei) and empties into the Bay of Biscay (Oceanus Cantabricus). According to Caesar, the Garumna separated Aquitaina from Gallia Celtica.
- Genāva, ae; N. f.: a city of the Allobroges, at the western extremity of Lake Lemmanus (Geneva) on the south bank of the river Rhodanus (Rhone).
- Germania, ae, N. f.: a district of Central Europe inhabited by the Germans. The word is probably from either (1) wer, "war" the (Romans softening the w to g) and mann, "a mann," so the Germani means "warriors," or (2) from the Celtic gerr, "war," and mann, "a man."
- **Graecus**, a, um; adj.: Grecian, a name given to an inhabitant of Greece, a country of Southern Europe.
- Graioceli, orum; N. pl. m.: a tribe of Gaul dwelling near the Alps.

H.

- Harŭdés, um; N. pl. m.: a German tribe in the vicinity of the Marcomanni, between the Rhine and the head waters of the river Danube. This district was in the vicinity of the present cities of Rothweil and Fursternberg.
- Helvetii, ōrum; N. pl. m.: a nation of Gaul conquered by Caesar. It is generally supposed that the Helvetia corresponded to modern Switzerland, but the boundaries of the ancient province were of less extent than the modern Switzerland, being bounded on the north by the Rhenus and Lake Brigantinus (Constance); on the south by the Rhodanus and Lake Lemannus (Geneva), and on the west by Mt. Jura.
- Hispānĭa, ae; N. f. : Spain. The name is derived from a corrupt form of $i\sigma \pi \epsilon \rho (a, i')$ the western land."

I.

Italia, ae; N. f.: Italy; a country of Southern Europe.

J.

Jura, ae; N. f.: a range of mountains extending from the Rhodanus (Rhone) to the Rhenus (Rhine) and separating the territory of the Helvetii from that of the Sequani. The word is from the Celtic, Jouray, or the dominion of God or Juppiter.

L.

L=Lucius: Lucius a Roman praenomen.

- Lăbienus, i; N. m.: Titus Labienus was one of Caesar's lieutenants in the Gallic wars. In the beginning of the civil wars he left Caesar for Pompey. He escaped at Pharsalia, but fell at Munda.
- Latobriges, um; or Latobrigi, orum; N. m. pl.: a people of Belgic Gaul. They extended along the Banks of the Rhine, about ninety miles west of Lake Brigantinus (Constance).
- **Lemannns**, *i*; N. m.: now Lake of *Geneva*, separating the territory of the Helvetii from that of Gaul. It is almost 45 miles long by 11 wide.
- Lingŏnes, um; N. m. pl.: a people of Gaul, whose territories included Vosgesus (Fosges), and, consequently, the source of the Mosa (Meuse) and Matrona (Marne). They had a town named also Lingones (now Langres) and the territory corresponded to the modern department of de la Haute-Marne.
- **Liscus**, *i*; N. m.: *Liscus* was chief magistrate or vergobret of the Aedui, who gave to Caesar information of the conduct and designs of Dumnorix.

M.

M = Marcus: a Roman praenomen.

Messāla, ae; N. m.: Mareus Valerius Messala was consul along with Marcus Piso B. C. 61.

Matrona, ae; N. f.: a river of Gaul, now the Marne, which formed part of the old boundary between Gallia Belgica and Gallia Celtica.

N.

Namēĭus, i; N. m.: a Chieftain of the Helvetii, sent along with Verudoctius at the head of an embassy to Caesar.

Nŏricum, i; N. n.: a province of the Roman emplre, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the west by Vind licia and Rhaetia, on the east by Pannonia, and on the south by Illyricum and Gallia Cisalpina. The chief town was Noreia, the capital of the Norica or Norici, which was in days of Caesar besieged by the Boii.

Noreia, ae; N. f.: the capital of Noricum.

O.

Ocean. i; N. m.: the Atlantic Ocean.

Ocelum, i; N. n.: a city among the Cottian Alps; now Usseau in Piedmont.

Orgetorix, igis; N. m.: a nobleman among the Helvetii, ranking first, according to Caesar, in birth and riches. Full of ambition, he formed a conspiracy among the hobles and prevailed on his people to seek a country other than their native land. He was chosen to carry out the plans of the conspirators. His conduct fell under suspicion and he was put on trial. By aid of his retainers he managed to rescue himself, but shortly afterwards died, as was suspected, by his own hand.

Ρ.

P=Publius, a Roman praenomen.

Piso, ōnis: N. m.: Lucius Piso, consul 61 B. C., with M. Messala.

Piso, ōnis; N. m.: Lucius Piso was consul 112 B.C. Five years after he served as lieutenant under the consul Cassius, but was slain, together with him, by the Tugurini. He was ancestor of L. Piso, Caesar's father-in-law.

Pyrennaei, seil montes: the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating Gaul from Spain. The derivation of the word is from the Celtic pyren or pyrn, "a high mountain." From this root may be derived Brenner in the Tyrol: Pyern, in Austria; Fernor, in the Tyrol.

\mathbf{R} .

Raurăci, ōrum; N. m.: a Gallic tribe above the Helvetii and between the Sequani and the Rhine. Their chief town was Rauracum, afterwards called Augusta Rauraconum, and now Augst, a small village near Basle.

Rhenus, i; N. m.: the Rhine, rising in the Leopontine Alps, a little above Mt. St. Gothard, in the country of the Girsons. It passes through Lake Brigantinus (Constanee), afterwards through Lake Acronius (Tell), nearly west to Basilia (Balse). At this point it flows northerly, receiving various tributary streams, till it enters the North Sea. The derivation is from the Aryan root sru, "to flow."

Rhŏdǎnus, i; N. m.: the Rhone, a river rising in the Leopontine Alps not more than two leagues from the sources of the Rhine. It pours throu.h Lake Lemannus (Genera), and flows in a swift currant to the Sinus Gallicus (Gulf of Lyons). The word is derived also from the Aryan sru, "to flow."

Romanus, a um: Roman.

S.

Santŏni, orum; or Santŏnes, um; N. m. pl.: a people of Gallia Celtica, whose territory lay betwee: the Pictones on the north and the Garumna on the south. Their chief town was Mediolanum, called Santones, now Saintes.

Segūisāni, orum; N. m. pl.: a people of Gallia Celtica to the south of the Aedui and in whose territory lay the city of Lugdunum (Lyons). The chief town of their tribe was Forum Segusianorum (now Feurs).

Sequana, ae: N. f.: a river of Gaul, rising in the extreme northern part of the territory of the Aedui and falling into the Oceanus Britannicus (English Channel).

Sequănus, a, um; adj.: a Sequanian. The Sequani were a people of Gallia Celtica. They called in the aid of Ariovistus to aid them against the Aedui. After the defeat of their German allies, they severely felt the power of the Aedui. Caesar, however, restored them to their former power. Their chief town was Vesontio (now Besançon).

Sulla, ae; N. m.: Lucius Cornelius Sulla, a celebrated Roman. He served as quaestor to Marcus in Africa and afterwards was the great political opponent of his old commander. After gaining the highest offices of the State, he gave up the dictatorship, and died B.C. 79.

T.

- Teutones, um; N. m. pl.: a name given to a branch of the great Germanic family.

 Along with the Cimbri they devastated Northern Italy and Gaul from 113 to 102 B.C.
- Tigurinus, a, um; adj.: a canton of the Helvetii, near Lake Zürich.
- Tŏlŏsātĭes, um; N. pl.: a people of Aquitania. Their chief town was Tolosa (now Toulouse).
- Tulingi, orum; N. pl.: a German tribe, whose territories lie to the north of the Helvetii. The modern Stublingen marks the site of the ancient capital.
- **Verŭdoctĭus**, *i* : N. m. ; a chief of the Helvetii, sent along with Nameius, at the head of an embassy to Caesar. Their object was to request permission to march through the Roman province.
- Vocontii, δrum ; N. m. pl. : a tribe of Southern Gaul, lying to the east of the Rhone. Their chief town was Dea (now Die).

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act active. abl ablative. acc accusative. adj adjective. adv adverb. comm. gen common gender. comp comparative degree. conj Tonjunction. cp compare. dat dative. def. defect defective. dem. demonstr. dep deponent. dissyll dissyllable. etym etymology. f feminine. fr from. freq. frequentative. futt future.	m masculine. n. or neut neuter. nom nominative. num numeral. obsol obsolete. ord ordinal. P. or part participle. pass passive. perf perfect. pers person, personal. pluperf pluperfect. plur plural. pos positive degree. 1 oss possessive. prep preposition. pres present. prob probably. pron relative
f feminine. fr from.	pres present. prob probably.
fut future. gen genitive. Gr Greek.	rel relative. Sans Sanscrit. semi-dep semi- eponent.
imperf imperfect. ind. or indic indicative. indecl indeclinable. indef indefinite.	sing singular. subj subjunctive. sup superlative; supine. v. a verb active.
inf. or infin infinitive. interj interjection. interrog interrogative. irr. or irreg irregular.	t. dep verb deponent. v. n verb neuter. voc vocative. = equal to.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

VOCABULARY.

Α.

ā; see ab.

ab (ā), prep. gov. abl.: From, away from. On the side of; in the direction of. Of or from, a person to whom a request, etc., is made. Of the agent: By [akin to Gr. ā\pi-6].

ab-do, d di, ditum, dere, 3. v. a. [ab, "away"; do. "to put"] ("To put away or remove) To hide, conceal. With personal pron. in reflective force: To hide, or conceal, one's self by withdrawing.

ab-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcěre, 3. v. a. [ăb, "away": dūco, "to lead"] To lead aw y.

abs-ens, entis, Pa [abs-um, "to be absent"] Absent.

abs-tǐněo, tīnūi, tentum, tínēre, 2. v. n. [for abs-těněo; for abs. (=ab), "from"; těněo, "to hold"] To refrain, abstain.

ab-sum, f\(\text{ii}\), esse, v. n [\(\text{ab}\), "away"; sum, "to be"]. To be away; to be absent or distant. To be wanting. With Dat. of person: To be wanting to a person; i.e. to be of no aid, or service, to one.

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere [for ad-cēdo; fr. ad, "to"; cēdo, "to go"]. To go to or up to; to draw near, approach. To be added.

acceptus, a, um; P. perf. pass. of accipio. With Dat.: Agreèable, or aeceptable, to.

ac-cido, cidi, no sup, cidere, 3. v. n. [for ad-cado; fr. ad, "upon"; cado, "to fall"]. To fall out, happen, come to pass.

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpčre, 3. v. a. [for ad-căpio; fr. ad, "to"; căpĭo, "to take"] To receive.

ac-curro, curri and cucurri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [for ad-curro; fr. ad, "to"; curro, "to run"] With ad: To run to or up to; to hasten up to.

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-caus-o; fr. ad, "to"; caus-a, "a judicial process"] To accuse, arraign, bring to trial. To complain of, to chide, blame, reproach.

ă-cies, iei, f. [Ac, root of ăc-no, "to sharpen"] Of the eyes: Keen glance, or

look; keenness. Military term: Order, or line, of battle.

ācr-ĭter, adv. [ācer, acr-is, "sharp"] Sharply, vigorously.

ăd, prep. gov. acc., To, towards. Up to. At, by, near, to. To the number of. For, for the purpose of, in order to.

ăd-aequo, aequāvi, aequātum, aequāre, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; aequo, "to make equal"]. To bring to an equality.

ăd-ămo, ămāvi, ămātum, āmāre, 1. v. a. [ăd. to denote "commencement": ămo, "to love"] To begin to love, to conceive an affection for.

ad-duco, duxi, ductum, ducère, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; duco, "to lead"] To lead to or up, to being up.—To prompt, move, induce.

ăd-ĕquito, ĕquitāvi, ĕquitātum, ăquitāre, l. v. a. [ad, "to"; equito "to ride"] With ad: To ride to or towards; to ride up.

ad-hǐběo, hibūi, hibītum, hibēre, 2. v. a. [for ād-hābēo; fr. ad, "at"; hābēo, "to have"] To summon, send for.

ădi-tus, tūs, m. [ădeo, "to go to," through root ad]. Means of approach, access.

ad-mīror, mīrātus sum. mīrāri, 1. v. dep. [ad, "without force"; mīror, "to wonder"; root mi, "to wonder," Eng. smile]. To wonder or be astonished

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [ad, "to"; mitto, "to allow to go"] Of a horse as Object: To give the reins to.

ădŏlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [P. pres. of ădŏlesc-o, "to grow up"; as Subst]. A youth.

ădŏlescent-ĭa. īae, f. [ādŏlescens, ādŏlescent-is] Youth.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus, sum, ŏrīri. 4. dep. [ăd, "against"; ŏrīor, "to rise"] *Io attack, ussault, ussail.*

adsci-sco, vi, tum, seere, 3. v. a. inch. [adsci-o "to take to one's self knowingly; to admit"] To take to one's self; to unite, join.

ad-sum, fai, esse, v. n. [ad, "at"; sum, "to be"] To be present; to be at hand.

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advěnío, "to come to"] Arrival.

adversus, sa, sum, adj. [for advertsus; fr. advert-o, "to turn towards", Unfavourable, unsuccessful,

adverto, verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a. [åd, "towards"; verto, to turn"] To observe, recognize, perceive, by directing the mind towards an object.

aedĭfĭc-ĭum,, ii, n. [aedific-o, "to build"; aedes, "a house"; originally, "a hearth"; root AED, "to burn"; cp. $ai\theta\omega$, and facio, "to make"] A building of any kind.

aeger, gra, grum, adj. Sick.

aegre, adv. With difficulty, scarcely. aequo, āre. āvi, ātum aequus], v. act.

To make equal.

aequus, a, um, adj. Equal, just,

fair.

aestas, tātis, n. f. Summer [root]

AED, "to burn" |.

aestimo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. act. To

estimate. value.

aestus, us, n. m. Heat.

affero, ferre, attuli, allatum, v. act. To bring [ad, fero].

afficio, ficere, feci, fectum, v. act. To affect, treat.

ăger, agri, n. m. County, district [ag, "to drive"; cp. άγρός; hence, where cattle are driven.

agger, iris, [ad, gero], n. m. A pile, mound.

aggrèdior, grédi, gressus, sum, v. 3. [ad, gradior, 'to march"] To go against.

agmen, minis, n. m. [ag "to drive or lead"] An army on the march.

ăgo, agere, egi, actum, v. act. To do, drive, more.

ălăcer, cris, cre, adj. Active, eager. ălăcritas, tātis, n. f. Eagerness.

ăliăs, adv. Elsewhere; alias . . . alias, at one time . . . at another.

ălieno, a e, avi, atum, v. act. To estrange.

ălienus, a, um, adj. [alius] Belonging to another.

ăliquam-dĭu, adv. [aliquam (adv.), "in some degree"; dIu, "for a long time"[For some long, or considerable, time

ălĭ-quis, quid (Gen.: ălicūjus; Dat.: âlicu; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef, pron. subst (ālī-us; quis] Some one, somebody; something.

ălius, ia, iud (Gen.: ălius; Dat.: ăli), adj.: Another, other, of many. As Subst.: (a) Sing.: ăl-ius, ălins, m.

Another person, another. Plur.: ălĭi, ōrum, m. Other persons, others; alius. . .
alius, oné . . . another.

ăl-o, ũi, itum and tum, êre, 3. v. a.; To nourish, maintain, foster, cherish [akin to Gr. $\ddot{a}\lambda$ - $\theta\omega$, "to make to grow"]

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum (Gen. : altĕrīus ; Dat.: altĕrī), adj.: The other of two: alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.

alt-ĭtŭdo, itūdinis, f.[alt-us, "high"] "The quality of the altus"; hence: Height.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [a-lo, "to nourish"] High, lofty.

āment-ĭa, ĭae. f. [āmens, ament-is, "foolish"] Folly, infatuation.

ămīc-itia, itiae, f. [amīc-us, "a friend"] Friendship. A league of amity, alliance between nations.

ăm-īcus. īca, īcum, adj. [am-o, "to love"] Loving, friendly, kind. As Subst.: ămīcus, i, m. A friend.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittěre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"[To lose.

ăm-or, ōris, m. [am-o, "to love"]

amplius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of amplior, "more extensive"; see amplus] More, further.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (=ambi), "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"! Ample, extensive. Noble, distinguished, illustrious.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: Or: an... an, whether... or; see, also, ne.

an-ceps, cipit-is, adj. [for an-capit-s; fr. an (=ambi), "around"; caput. capit-is, "a head" Doubtful, uncertain,

angust-ĭae, iārum, f. plur [angust-us, ''narrow"] Narrowness. A defile, pass.

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angortus; fr. angor, "compression"] Narrow, contracted, limited, confined.

anim-adverto, adverti, adversum, advertere, 3. v. a. [animus, "the mind"] To perceive, observe; chastise, punish.

ănimus, i, m. Mind ; courage, spirit, heart.

an-nus, ni, m. A year [akin to Sansroot an, "to go"; also to Gk. ἔν-νος = ἐν-ιαντός, "a year"].

ann-ŭus, ŭa, ūum, adj. [ann-us, "a year"] Yearly, annual, In adverbial force: Annually, year by year.

ante, adv. and prep. Adv Before, previously. Prep. gov. acc.: Before [akin to Sans. ati, "beyond"; Gr. ἀντί, "over against"].

ant-eā, adv., [prov. for anteam; fr. ant-e, "before"; eam, acc. sing, fem. of pron. is, "this, that."] Formerly previously, once.

ant-iquus, iqua, iquum, adj. [ant-e, "before"] Former, ancient, old.

ăper-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăper-io "to uncover"] *Uncovered*, unprotected, exposed. Of places: Open, clear.

appell-o, āvi, ātum, āre [for ad-pell-o; fr. ad. "towards"; pell-o, "to bring"] 1. v. a. To call.

ap-pěto, pětīvi or pětii, pětītum, pětēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pěto; fr. åd. "to or towards; pěto, "to seek or go to"] To seek or strive after; to endeavour, to get or obtain.

Aprī-lis, lis, m. contracted from Aperilis; tr. ăpěri-o, "to open"] The month of *April*; in which the earth opens itself for fertility. As adj.: *Of April*.

ăp-ud, prep. gov. acc. [prob. obsol. ăp-o, ap-io, "to lay hold of"] With, nearto. Among.

arbitr-jum, ii, n. [arbiter, arbitr-i, "one who treats a thing according to his own will; a master," etc.] Will, pleasure, free-will, etc.

arbitr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [arbiter, arbitr-i, "an umpire"] To hold as true in one's mind; to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think, etc.

ar-ces-so, sivi, situm, sere. 3. v a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar. (= ad, "to"; ced-o, "to go"] To call, summon. send for.

ar-ma, mõrum, n. plur. Arms, weapons [prob. άρω, "to adapt"].

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [arm-a, "arms, equipments," etc.] To furnish with arms or weapons; to arm. To equip, fit out, furnish.

arrogan-ter, adv. [for arrogant-ter; fr. arrogans, arrogant-is, "arrogant"] Arrogantly, presumptuously.

arrogan-tia, iae. f. [arrogans, arrogant-is, "arrogant"] Arrogance, presumption.

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-eo "to enclose"] A castle, citadel, fortress

a-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendère, 3. v. n. [for ad-scando; fr. ad. in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] To mount, ascend.

ascen-sus, süs, m. [for ascend-sus; fr. ascend-o] An ascent.

ăt, conj. Bnt [akin to Sans. otha, Gr. àτάρ, "but"].

at-que, (contr. ac), conj. [for adque; fr. ăd, denoting "addition"; que, "and"] And also; and

at-tingo, tigi, tactum, tingère, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr. ad, "against"; tango, "to touch"] To touch on, border upon.

auctor-itas, itātis, f. [auctor, "a producer"]. Weight of character, influence, authority.

auc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for aug-tus; fr. aug-eo, "to increase"] Great, distinguished.

audāc-ĭa, iae. [audax. audācis, "bold"] Boldness.

audācius, see audacter.

audacter, adv. [audax, aud-āc-is, "bold"] Boldly.

audĕo, ausus sum audēre, 2. v. semidep. To dare, or renture, to do something.

aud-ĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, īre, 4, v. a. To hear [akin to aὖs (=οὖs) αὐτός, "an ear"[.

augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. To increase, augment.

aut, conj. Or:—aut . . . aut, either . . . or.

aut-em, conj.: But, on the other hand. Besides, further, moreover [akin to αὐτ-άρ].

auxil-ium, ii. n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. auxil-is (=aug-sil-is, fr. aug co, "to increase"), "increasing"] Help, aid, assistance, succor.

ăvār-ĭtĭa, itiae, f. [āvār-us, "avaricious"] Avarice, covetousness.

ā-verto, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a [a. "away"; verto, "to turn"] To turn away. To turn aside, divert.

ăvus, i, m. A grandfather.

В.

barbărus, i. m. [barbarus (adj.), "barbaria"] A barbarian.

bellic-osus, osa, osum, adj. [bellic-us, "warlike"] Very warlike, martial.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. n. [bell um, "war"] To wage war; to war.

b-ellum, elli, n. [old form du-ellum; fr. duo, "two"] War, warfare.

běněfic-ium, ii, n. [for běně-fác-ium, fr. bene, "well"; fác-io, "to do"] Kindness, favour, benefit.

bidu-um, i. n. bīdū-us[for bī-di-vus, fr. bī (=bis), "twice"; di-es, "a day"] A space, or peviod, of twodays; two days.

bienni-um, i. n. [bienni-us for bianni-us, fr. bi (=bis), "twice"; ann-us, "a year"] A space or period of two years; two years.

bipartit-o, adv. [bipartitus, "divided into two parts"] In two divisious.

bŏnitas, ātis, f. [bŏn-us, "good"] The good, or superior, quality, of a thing; goodness, excellence.

bonus, a, um, adj.: Good in the widest acceptation of the term. Kind, fuvourable.

brachĭum, ĭi. n. An arm [akin to βραχίων].

brěvis, e. adj. In time: Short, brief [akin to $\beta \rho a \chi$ -sví].

С

cădo, cecidi, casum, cadere, 3 v. n.: To fall, fall down.—To fall dead, die.

călămitas, ātis, f. Misfortune, disaster, calamity.

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3 v. a. : To tāke in the widest sense of the term Of a place: To reach, arrive at.

captīv-us, i. m. [ciptīv-us (fr. capio, "to take"), "taken prisoner"] A prisoner, captive.

căp-ut, itis, n: The head. A person, man, etc.

carrus, i, m. A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads.

castel·lum, li, n. dim. [for caster-lum; fr. castrum, cast(e)ri] A small fort; a ca-tle, citadel, fortress, stronghold.

castra, ōrum, n. plur. A camp or encampment, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for skad-trum; akin to root skap, "to cover"].

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. căd-o, "to fall out, happen"] Chance, accident.

cătena, ae, f. A chain, fetter.

causa, ae, f. A cause, reason. A cause, case.

căveo cavi, cautum, cavere, 2. v. n. To be on one's guard; take care or pre-

cělěr-itas, ītātis, f. [celer. "swift"] Swiftness, speed, celerity.

cělěr-ĭter, adv. [id.] Swiftly, *peedily, quickly.

censeo, ŭi, um, ĉre, 2. v. a. Of the senate: To decree, resolve, ordain.

cen-sus, sús, m. [for cen-sus; fr. cens-eo, "to make a return of property" for assessment] An enumeration.

centum, num. adj. indecl. A hund-red.

centŭri-o, ōnis, m. [centŭri-a, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies"] A centurion.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. cer-. root of cer-no, "to decide"] Sure, certain. Certiorem facere, (to make very sure, i.e.) o inform.

cē-těri, ētěrae, ētěra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) The other, the rest; the remaining, remainder of. As Subst.: cētěri, ōrum, m. plur. The rest.

cibāri-a, ōrum, adj. [cibāri-us (cibus, 'food), 'pertaining to food"] Provisions, victuals, food.

cingo, cinvi, cinctum, cingère, 3 v. a. Of places as Objects: To surround, encircle, inclose.

circ-īter, adv. (circ-us, "a circle"] · Of number: About, near, nearly.

circui-tus, tus, m. [circueo, "to go around": A circuit, compass, circuitous route.

circum, prep. gov. acc. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a ring"] Around, round about, all round

circum-do, dědi, dåtum, dåre, 1 v. a. [circum, "around"; do, "to put"] To surround, inclose

circum-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcěre, 3 v. a. 'circum, "around"; duco, "to lead"] To draw around.

circum-sisto, stěti, no sup., sistěre, 3. v. n. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] To stand around.

circum-věnĭo, vēni, ventum, věnīre 4. v. a. [circum, "around": věnio, "to come"] With accessory notion of hostility: To surround, enclose on all sides, beset.

citer, tra, trum, adj. [for cis-ter; fr. cis, "on this side"] On this side, hither.

citerior, us; see citer.

cit-ra, prep. gov. acc. citer. citr-i, "on this side"] On this side of.

citr-o, adv. [id] Hither;—only in connection with ultro; hither and thither, to and fro-

cīv-itas, itātis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] Citizenship. A state, commonwealth.

clau-do, si, sum, dere, 3. v. a.: To shut, shut up. To close, end, finish: claudere agmen, (to close the line of march i.e..) to bring up the year [root clv, "to shut"]

cli-ens, entis, comm gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr. clu-eo, "to hear"] A dependant adherent.

co-ĕmo, čmi, emptum, čměre, 3. v. a [co (=cum), in "intensive" force; čmo, "to buy"] To buy up, buy, purchase.

coep-ĭo, i, tum, ĕre and isse, 3. v. n. and a. [contracted fr. co-āpio; fr. co = cum), in "augmentative" force; āpio. "to lay hold of"] To begin to do

cŏ-ercĕo, ercñi, ercitum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for co-arcĕo; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; arcĕo, "to enclose"] To restrain, hold in check.

cō-gĭto, gitāvi, gitātum, gitāre, 1. v. a. [contr. fr. co-agito; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; agito, "to put in motion"] To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to ponder, reflect upon, think.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnoscēre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force: gnosco (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about. In perf. tenses: To have knowledge of, to know.

cōgo, cŏēgi, cŏactum, cōgēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr, co-ago; fr. co (=cum), "to-gether"; āgo, "to drive"] To collect, assemble. To force, compel.

cohors, tis f. A cohort; the tenth part of a Roman legion.

co-hortor, hortatus sum, hortari, 1. v. dep. [co (=cum, in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] To exhort; to encourage, animate.

col·ligo, ligāvi, ligātum, ligāre, 1. v. a. [for con·ligo; fr. con (=cum). "to gether"; ligo, "to bind or fasten"] To pin together by means of something driven through two or more things.

collis, is, m. [c.L. "high"] A hill.

col·lŏco, locāvi, locātum, locāre, 1. v. a. [fer con-loco; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; loco, "to place"] To put, place, or station any where. To place a women in marriage; i. e., to give a women in marriage.

colloque-ium, ii, n. [colloquor, "to confer with"] A conferance.

col-lŏquor, lŏquūtus, sum, lŏqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-lŏquor; fr. con (=cum, "together'; lŏquor, "to talk"] To talk together or with a person; to hold a conference, confer with.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, būrēre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; Bus (curo), "to burn"] To burn up, to consume by fire.

commeatus, tus, m. [comme(a) o, "to go to and fro"] Provisions supplies.

com-měmoro, měmorāvi, měmorātum, měmorā e, l. v. a. [com. (= cum), in "augmentative" force; měmora "to mention" [To make mention of, recount, relate.

com-meo, meavi, meatum, meare, l. v. n. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; meo, "to go"] To go, come, travel, etc. frequently to a place.

com-minus, adv. [com (=cum), "tog.ther"; manus, "hand"] Hand to hand, in close fight or contest.

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittère, 3. v. a. [com (=cmm), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] Of battle: To engage

in, commence. With Dat,: To trust intrust. With ut and Subj.: To give occasiom, or cause, that; to effect that,

commod-e, adv. [commodus], "convenient"] Conveniently, suitably, readily.

com-mod-us, a um, adj. [com. (= cum), "with"; mod-us, " a measure"] Convenient suitable.

com-mŏn-e-făcio, fēci, factum, facere, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mŏn-eo, "to cause to think"; (e) connecting vowel; făcio, "to make"] To remind forcibly, put in mind. impress.

com-moveo, movi, motum, movere, 2. v. a. [com(=cum), in "intensive" force; moveo, "to move "] To move greatly or thoroughly. Mental y: To disturb, affect, disquiet. To bring about, force,

com-mūnĭo, mūnīvi or mūnii, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [com (= cum), in "intensive" force; mūnio, "to fortify"] To fortify strongly or on all sites.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com (= cum), "together"; perhaps, mūnis, "serving"] Commun, general.

commuta-tio, tionis, i. [commuta-tio, "to change entirely"] A changing change, alteration.

com-mūto, mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāte, l. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive "force; mūto, "to change"] To change wholly, alter.

com-păro, părāvi, pārātum, pārāre, 1. v. a. [com t=cum), "together"; pāro, "to bring or put"] To make or get ready, prepare. Acquire, procure.

com-per-jo, i, tum, ire 4. v. a. [com. (=cum), in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn.

complector, plexus sum, plecti, 3.
v. dep. [com (=cum), "with": plect ,
"to entwine"] To embrace, clasp.

com-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre. 2. v. a. [com (= cum). in "augmentative" force; plēo, "to fill"] Sometimes with Abl.: To fill completely or entirely with

com-plures, plura (and sometimes pluria), adj. [com (= cum), in augmentative "force; plures, "very many"] Very many, several.

com-porto, portávi, portitum, portáre, 1. v. a. [com = eum), "together"; porto, " to carry "] To carry together, conceu, collect.

cōnā-ta, ōrum, n. plur. (sing. prob. not found)[cōn(a).or, "to attempt [Attempts, endeavours, efforts,

conā-tus, tūs, m. [id.] An attempt. endeavour, effort

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. a. [con (= eun), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] *To grant, allow, yield, concede.* Impers. pass.: Concēdi, that it should be conceded or allowed.

con-cido, cidi, cisum, cidére, 3. v a. [for con-caedo; fr. con (=cum), in "angmentative" force; caedo, "to cut"] To cut up, slay, kill, destroy, etc.

concili-o, avi. atum, are, l. v. a. [conili-um, "union"] To bring about, procure, gain.

con-cĭlĭ-um, ii, n. [for cancāl-ium; fr. con (=cum), "together"; cāl-o, "to call"] A meeting, assembly, council.

con-clāmo, clīmāvi, clēmātum, clāmāre, l. v. a. [con. (=cum), in 'intensive' force; clīmo. ''to cry out'] To cry out aloud; to exclaim, shout out.

con-curro, curri (rarely cucurri), cursum, currère. 3, v. n. [con (= cum) "toget er"; curro, "to run"] To run together or in a body.

concur-sus, sús, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] A running together.

cond-itio, itionis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] State, or condition, of a person. An agreement, terms.

con-dōno, dōnāvi, dōnā u n, dōnāre, l. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; dōno, "to give" as a present] To torgive, remit, orerlook, condone.

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3, v. a. [co (=cum), "together"; dūco, "to lead"] To assemble, rollect.

confero, contali, collatum, confer e, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum); fero, "to bear"] [cum, "together"] To bear, or bring, together; to collect, gather. To compare, [cum, in "augmentative" force] lay to the charge of, thrown upon one.

confer-tus, ta tum, adj. [for confere-tus; fr. confercio, "to cram or press close, together"] Crowded together, closely packed.

con-ficio, feci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. n. [for con-facio; fr. con (=cum), in "augment tive" force; facio, "to do or make"] To prepare. To bring about, accomplish.

con-fido, fisus sum, fidére, 3. v. n. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; fido, "to trust."] With Dat. To trust, repose confidence in.

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong" To strengthen, establish, confirm. To encourage. To assert, afirm, declare.

con-grědior, gressus, sum, grědi, 3. dep. [for con-gradior; fr. con. (=cum,)

"together with"; gradior, "to step"] In a friendly sense: To meet with one. To engage, come into collision, fight.

con-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for con-jācio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force: jācio, "to cast"] Of weapons: To hárl, throw, cast. Of persons: To throw into chains.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungëre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] To join together, unite.

conjūrā-tĭo, tlōnis, f. [conjur(a -o, "to swear t-gether"; hence, "to conspire, plot"] A conspiracy, plot.

conor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. To endeavour. try, attempt.

con-quiro, quisivi, quisitum, quirere, 3. v. a. [for con-quaero; fr. con, in "aug entative" force; quaero, "to seek"] To seek after, or search, out earnestly or carefully.

con-sanguĭn-ĕus, ĕa, eum, adj. [con (=cum), denoti g "corresponden e"; sanguis, sanguin-is, "blood"] Related by blood, kin.

con-scisco, scivi, scitum, sciscère, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" torce; scisco, "to decree"] With mortens sibi, (to decree death to one's self, i. e.) To kill, or destroy, one's self; to commit suicide.

con-sci-us, a, um, adj. [con. "with"; sci-o, "to know"] Conscious.

con-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scriběre, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; scribo] Of soldiers, etc.: To enroll, enlist, levy.

concen-sus, sūs, m. [for consent-sus; fr. consent-10, "to agree"] Agreement, consent.

con-sequor, sequitus sum, sequi, 3 v. dep. [con (= cum), in "angmentative" force; sequor, "to follow"] To follow, follow after. In hostile sense: To pursue. To obtain.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] Of troops: To take one's station; to enramp. To take up an abode, to stitle.

consilium, ii, n. A plan, purposes design. An assembly; a council of war-

con-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistère, 3. v. n. [con (= cum', in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to se' one's self." i. e. "to stand"] To take one's stand; to remain, stand still. O: troops: To take up a position.

con-solor, solatus sum, solari, 1. v. dep. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; solor, "to comfort"] To comfort, console.

conspectus, tūs, m. [conspic-io, through root spec] Sight, view. In conspectu, before the eyes, or in the presence, of some one.

con-spĭcio, 'pexi, spectum, syñére, 3. v. a. [for con-spēcio; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; spēcio, "to see"] To see, behold, observe.

con-spic-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spēcio; fr. con (=cum], in "intensive" force; spec, root of spec-io, "to see"] To see, behold, get a sight of, descry.

constant-ĭa, ĭae, f. [constans, constant-is, "standing firm"] Of character, etc.: Firmness, steadfastness, constancy.

con-stituo, stitui, stitutum, stituere, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (=cum); statuo, "to place"] [con, "together"] To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle; to post troops, etc. [con, in "aug-

mentative" force] To put, place, set, station, regulate, set in order, fix, appoint, resolve, determine, decide.

consŭē-sco, vi, tum, scěre, 3. v. n. inch [consŭē-o, "to be accustomed"] To accustom one's self. In perf. tenses: To accustom one's self, i.e. to be accustomed, or wont.

consăĕ-tūdo, tūdinis, f. [for consuet-tūdo; fr. consūēt-us. "accustomed"] Custom, habit, use, usuge.

consul, ulis, m. A consul; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.

consul-ātus, ātus. m [consul] The office of a consul; the consulship.

consŭlo, ŭi, tum ere, 3. v. n. To take, counsel, deliberate, consult.

consul-tum, ti, n. [consul-o "to determine upon"] A resolution, decree.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] To unnihilate, destroy, bring to nought, waste.

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendëre, 3. v. n. and a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo, "to stretch"] Neut.: To make an effort or endeacour; to exert one's self, endeacour. Act.: To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zeal-musly for. With accessory notion of hostility: To strive, contend, struggle.

conten-tio, tion s. f. [for contend-tio; fr. contend-o, "to contend"] A contention, contest.

continen-ter, adv. [for continent-er, fr. continens, continent-is, "continuous"] In time: Continuously, without interruption.

con-tineo, tinui, tentum, tinere. 2. v. a. [for con-tento fr. con r = cum), "together"; teneo, "to hold"] Of places: In Pass.: To be surrounded, encompassed, or enclosed by, occupy, restrain.

con-tingo, tigi, tactum, tingère, 3. v. a. and n. [for contango; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive"] force; tango, "to touch"] Act.: To touch, reach, extend to. Neut.: To happen or chance; to fallout, come to pass.

contin-tuus, ta, tum, adj.[contin-to." to hold together"] Successive, in succession.

contra, adv. and prep.: Adv.: "Over against"; hence) On the other side, on the other hand, in return, in repla; in opposition, on the contrary, against.

con-trăho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre. 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; trāho, "to draw"] To draw, or bring together; to collect, assemble.

contumel-ĭa. ĭae, f. [contumeo, through absol adj. contumel-us, "swelling greatly"] Insult, afront, contumely.

con-věnío, vēni, ventum, věnire. 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; venio. "to come" To come or meet together: to collect, assemble.

conven-tus, tūs, m. [convēnio] ("A coming together"; hence) An assembla, assemblage, meeting; a judicial assembla, a court of justice.

con-verto, verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a. [con t=cum), in "intensive" force; verto, "to turn"] To turn, or turn round; to wheel round. Pass, in reflective force: To turn one's self round, turn round; change, alter.

con-vinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. [con (= cum, in "intensive" force: vinco, "to conquer"; hence, "to show or prove, conclusively"] To show, or prove, very conclusively.

COn-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, l. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; vŏco, "to call"] To call to jether; to convem, convoke, sammon.

cō-p-ĭa, iae, f. [contr. fr. co-op-ia; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; ops. op-is, "means," etc. | Plur.: Forces, troops Resources, supplies

côpi-ôsus, ôs t. ôsum, adj. [côpi-a, "plenty"] Furnished abundantly, or well supplied with a thing; abundantly in wealth, rich.

c-or-am, adv. [contr. fr. co-or-ant; fr. co. (=cum), in "augmentative" force; os, or is, "the face", Personally, in person.

cornu, ūs, n. Of an army: A ning.

corp-us, oris, n. [root CRE, in creare, "to make"] The body.

crěmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To bura. [root car, "hard"; cp. car-bo, carina].

créo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To make a person something, e.g.king, consul, etc.; to create, appoint, etc. [akin to root cre, "to make"]

crē-sco, vi, tun, scēre, 3. v. n. [akin to crēo] To increase; to become greater or larger.

cri-nis, nis, m. [for cre-nis; fr. CRE, root of cre-sco, "to grow"] The hair of the head; in. plu.: the locks.

crucia-tus,, tūs, m. [cruci a)o, "to torture"] Torture.

crūdēl-ĭtas, ītātis, [crūdēl-is, "cruel"] Cruelty.

crūdēl-ĭter, adv. [id.] Cruelty, with cruelty.

cultus, tūs, m. [for col-tus; fr. cŏl-o, J "to cultivate"] Mode, or manner, of living.

cum, prep. gov. abl.: With; together, or along with. In composition, (also com, co): With; together. In "augmentative" or "intensive" force, to denote completeness, a high degree, etc.

cŭpid-e, adv. [cupid-us, "eager"] Eagerly, zealously, passionately. Comp.: Too eagerly.

cŭpĭd-ĭtas, ītātis, f. [id.] A longing desire, eagerness.

cŭp-ĭdus, ida, idum, adj, [cūp-io] With Gen. or Gerund in di. Desirous of, desiring, eager for.

cŭp-ĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. n. With Dat.: To wish well to, to be favorably disposed towards.

cu-r (anciently quor), adv. [contracted], acc to some, fr. quare (= quā re); acc. to others, fr. cui rei] Why; wherefore.

cūr-a, ae, f. [for coer-a, fr. coer-o, old form of quaer-o, "to seek"] Care, solicitude, attention.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: To take care, order, or eause, that something be done, etc.; to get or have, something done.

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for currsus; fr. curro, "to run"] A running, speed, course; cursum adaquare, (to make equal their running, i.e.) to keep up with the pace of the horses.

cus-tos, tōdis, comm. gen. A guard, keeper.

D.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.v. a. [damnum, in the meaning of "a penalty"] To condemn.

dē, prep. gov. Abl.: From, away from. In the course of, during, in. Of, about, concerning, respecting. From, out of, from among a number of persons, etc. Of a cause, reason, etc.: From, for.

dē-bĕo, bŭi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [confr. fr. dē-hābĕo; fr. dē, "from"; hābĕo, "to have"] To owe. With Inf.: To be bound to do, etc.; I, etc., ought to do.

dê-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēděre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] To go away, or depart; to withdraw.

děc-em, num. adj. indecl. Ten:-decem novem, nineteen.

decerto, certavi, certatum, certare, 1. v. n. [de, in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] To contend, or fight vigorously or earnestly.

dēcido, cīdi, no sup., cidēre, 3. v. n. [for de-cādo; fr. de, "down"; cado, "to fall"] To fall down.

děc-imus, ima, imum, adj. num. adj. [dēc-em, "ten"] Tenth.

dē-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a. [for dē-cāpio; fr. de. in "strengthening" force; capio, "to take"; hence, in bad sense, "to deceive"] To deceive.

dē-clăro, clārāvi, clārātum, clīrāre, 1. v. a. [de, "completely"; clār-o, "to make clear"] To announce, declare, etc.

děcůri-o, ōnis. m. [děcůri-a, "a troop of ten (horse-)soldiers"] The commander of a decuria.

dēdīt-ītīus, ītīi, m. [dēd-o, snp. dēditum, "to surrender"] One who has surrendered or eapitulated.

dēd-ĭtĭo, ītiōnis, f. [dēd-o, "to surrender"] A surrender. –

dē-do, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] To give up to one; to surrender.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. dē, "away" dūco, "to lead"] To lead or draw of, withdraw.

dē-fātīgo, fātīgāvi, fātīgātum, fātīgāre, l. v. a [dē, denoting "completeness"; fatīgo, "to weary"] To weary thoroughly, weary out, exhaust.

de-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendére, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; absol. fendo, "to strike"] To ward off. To protect, defend.

dē-fētiscor, fessus sum, fētisci, 3. v. dep. inch. [for dē-fatiscor; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; fātiscor, "to grow faint"] To become quite faint or weary,

de-inde (trisyll.), adv. [dē, "from"; inde, "thence"] Of time: In the next place, afterwards, after that.

dē-jīcio, jēci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jācio; fr. de, "down"; jācio, "to throw"] To throw or cast down. Dejecti eā spe, (thrown down from that hope, i.e.) disappointed in that hope.

dē-līběro, līběrāví, līběrātum, līběrāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-lībro; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; libro, "to poise or weigh"] To weigh well in one's mind; to ponder, deliberate, consider.

dē-lǐgo, līgāvi, līgātum, līgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; 1 go, "to bind"] To bind down; to bind fast, fasten.

dē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for dē-lēgo; fr. de, "out"; lēgo, "to choose"] To choose out, select, pick out.

dē-mǐnŭo, minūi, minūtum, minūēre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; minŭo, "to make less"] To make less; to lessen, diminish.

dēmissus, a, nm, P. perf. pass. of demitto. Of localities: Low-lying, low. Of the head: Bowed down, drooping.

dē-mitto, mīsi missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mitto, "to let go"] To let, or allow, to go down; to lower, let fall.

dē-monstro, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] To show, point out.

dēmum, adv. [a lengthened form of the demonstrative particle dem, in i-dem, tan-dem] At last, at length.

dē-něgo, něgāvi, něgātum, něgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; něgo, "to deny"] *To refuse*.

dē-ni, nae, na, num. distrib. adj. [for dec-ni: fr. dec-em, "ten"] Ten each.

dēni-que, adv. [for dein-que; fr. dein, "then"; que, "and"] At last, at length.

dē-nuntio, nuntiavi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "from"; nuntio, "to send a message"] To intimate, announce. To menace, threaten.

dē-perdo, perdidi, perditum, perdere, 3. v. a. dē, denoting "completeness"; perdo, "to lose"] To lose entirely or completely.

dē-pōno, pòsti, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] To put or lay down in a place. To lay aside.

dē-pŏpŭlo, pŏpūlāvi, pŏpūlātum, pŏpūlare, l. v. a. [de, in "strengthening" force; populo, "to ravage"] To ravage utterly; to lay waste, etc.

deprecator, toris, m. [deprec(a)-or, "to intercede with"] An intercessor.

dē-sēro, serūi, sertum, serēre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "negative" force; sēro, "to join"] To forsake, abandon, desert.

dē-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [de, "out"; signo, "to mark"] To denote, point out or at.

dē-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistēre, 3 v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, staud"].

despérātio, onis, f. despair.

despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. act. neut. To despair.

despicio, ere, speci, spectum, v. act. To look down upon.

destitŭo, ere, ui, ūtum, v. act. To desert.

destringo, ĕre, strīuxi, strictum. To unsheathe.

desum, esse, fui, v. II. To be wanting.

desuper, adv., from abore.

detěrior, us, comp. worse.

dēterrĕo, ēre, ŭi, ītum, v. act., frighten.

detestor, āri, atus, sum. V. act.: To call the gods to witness.

detineo, ere, in tentum, V. act.: To keep back.

detrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum. V. act. : To draw away, withdraw.

detrūdo, īre, trūsi, trūsum. V. act.: To thrust off.

deturbo, arĕ, āvi, atūm. V. act.: To cast down.

deus, i. M.: A god.

deveho, ĕre, vexi, vectūm. V. act.: To carry away.

dexter, ĕra, ĕrum. Adj.: Right.

dĭes, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) A day. Diem ex die ducere, (kept deferring day after day: i.e. kept putting him off from day to day [akin to div, "bright"].

diffěro, distali, dīlātum, differre, v. n. [for dis-féro; fr. dis, "apart"; féro, "to carry"] To differ, be different.

dif-fīcīlis, ficile, adj. [for dis-fācilis; fr. dis, in "negative" force; fācilis, "easy"] Not easy, hard, dfīcult.

dign-itas, itātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] Lignity.

dīlīgent-ĭa, iae, f. [diligens, diligentis, ''diligent'] Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence.

di-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittère, 3. v. a. [dī=dis, "apart"; mitto, "to send"] To send away; dismiss.

dĭr-imo, ömi, emptum, imére, 3. v. a. for dis-emo; fr. dis, "apart"; ĕmo, "to take"] Of a conference, etc.: To break up, put an end to.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; cedo. "to go"] — To go away, depart, withdraw.

discipl-îna, înae, f. [for discipul-îna; fr. discipul-us, "a learner"] Discipline

disco, didici, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. To learn [akin to root Dic, "to show"; cf. dico].

dis-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, [3. v. a. [for dis-jācio; fr. dis, "asunder"; jācio, "to throw"] To disperse, scatter, rout.

di-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergére, 3. v. a. | for di-spargo; fr. di = dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] To scatter in different directions; to disperse.

dis-pōno, pōsūi, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pono, "to place"] Of troops: To set in order, draw up, post, dispose.

dĭ-tĭo, tiōnis, f. [prob. for de-tio; fr. do, 'to put', through root DE] With reference to the person under whom one places one's selt: Dominion sway authority.

dĭu, adv.[Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dius (=dies), "a day", For a long time; a long while.

dĭūturn-ĭtas, itītis, f. diūturn-us, "of long duration"] Long duration or continuance; length.

dĭū-turnus, turna, turnum, adj, [diu, "a long while"] Of long duration; long, prolonged.

di-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [di-es, "day"] Of, or belonging to, the day; by

dīv-es, ītis, adj. "Shining"; hence) Rich, wealthy akin to root Div, "to shine"].

di-vido, visi, visum, videre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) To divide, separate; root vid, "to part or divide"].

do, dėdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. To give in the widest acceptation of the term [akin to root DA].

dŏ-cèo, ũi. tum, êre, 2. v. n. [akin to dic-o] To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc.

dŏl-ĕo, ŭi itum, ēre, 2. v. n.: To be in pain. To grave, sorvow.

dŏl-or, ŏris, m. [dŏl-ĕo, "to grieve" Grief, sorrow.

dŏl-us, i. m. Craft, fraud, guile, deceit.

dŏm-ĭ-cĭl-ĭum, Ii, n. [for dŏm-i-cùl-ium; fr. dŏm-us, "abode"; (i) connecting vowel; root cul= $\kappa a\lambda$, in $\kappa a\lambda$ - $\nu \pi \tau \omega$, "to conceal"] A habitation, dwelling, domicile.

dŏmi, dŏmo, dŏmo; see dŏmus.

dŏmus, i and ūs, f. A dwellinj, house, abode. Adverbial Gen. of place: dŏmi, At home. domo, From home. After verbs of motion: dŏmum, To the house, home, homewards.

dŏn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [don-um, "a present"] To give as a present; to present.

dŭbitā-tio, tionis, f. [dubit(a)-o, "to doubt" | A doubting; doubt, hesitation.

dŭb-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ītātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. n. intens. [primitive form dū-bo, fr. dū-o, "two"] To hesitate, doubt, be in doubt.

dŭb-ĭus, ĭa, ium, adj. [ob-ol. dūb-o, "to move two ways, vibrate to and fro"; fr. dūo, "two"]. Doubtful, uncertain.

dŭ-cent-i, ae, a, num. adj. plur. [dŭ-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] Two hundred.

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. To draw, lead, conduce, bring forward in the widest sense. Of a commander: To lead, move, or march troops, etc. Fo influence, induce, move, affect. To reckon, regard, consider, deem.

dum, adv. [akin to din! While, whilst, while that. Until, until that.

dŭ-o, ae, o, num. adj. plur. Two.

dŭŏ-decim, num. adj. plur. indecl. [for duo-decem; fr. duo, "two"; decem, "ten"] Twelve.

dūr-us, a, um, adj. Hard, severe, toilsome, difficult.

dux, ducis, comm. geh. [for duc-s: fr. duc-o, "to lead"] A leader, guide, conductor. Of troops, etc.: a leader, communder, general.

E.

e; see ex.

ē-do, didi, ditum, děre, 3. v. a. [ě(= ex), "out"; do, "to put"] To put out or forth.

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere. 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] To lead out or forth.

ef-fēmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fēmīn-o; fr. ex, denoting "change"; fēmīn-a, "a womau"] To render effeminate, enervate.

effěro, extili, člátum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-féro; fr. ex. "out"; těro, "to bear"] To spread abroad; publish, proclaim.

éf-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, flcĕre, 3 v. a. [for ex-fācio; fr. ex. "out"; făcio, "to make"] With double Acc.: To make or render an object that which is expressed by the second Acc.

ĕgo, Gen. měi (plur. nos), pers. pron.

ē-grědior, gressus sum, grědi, 3. v. dep. [for ē-grådior; fr. e (= ex), "out"; grådior, 'to step"] To go out or come forth; to leave.

ē-grěg-íus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [ē (= ex), "from out of"; grex, grěg-is, "a flock"] Excellent, eminent, etc.

ē-migro, migrāvi, migrātum, migrāre, 1. v. n. [e (= ex), "from"; migro, "to depart"] To depart from, emigrate.

ē·mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "away from"; mitto "to send"] To throw away, cast aside or off.

ěmo, čmi, emptum, čměre, 3. v. a. [emo, "to take"] To buy, purchase.

ēmŏl-imentum, imenti, n. [emol-lor, "to work out"] Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty.

ĕnim, conj. For.

ē-nuntĭo, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [e (= ex;, "out"; nuntio, "tətell"] To divulge, disclose, reveal.

ĕo, adv. [prob. for eom (= cum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this that"] Of place: To that place, thither, there. Of a cause or reason: For the cause, or reason, that follows; on that account.

ĕōdem, adv. [for eomdem (= eundem), old acc. masc. sing. of idem, "the same"] To the same place.

ĕ-qu-ĕ-s, itis. m. [for equi-(t)s; fr. ĕquus, "a horse"; (t) epenthetic; 1, root eo, "to go"] A horseman; horse soldiers, eavalry.

ĕqu-ester, estris, estre, adj. [equ-us, "a horse"] Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry-.

equitā-tus, tūs m. [equit (a)-o. "to be an eques or horseman. Horse soldiers, cavalry.

ĕqŭus, i, m. A horse.

ē-rĭpĭo, ripūi, reptum, aĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rāpĭo; fr. ē (= ex), "away"; răpĭo, "to snatch"] To snatch away. With Dat. of person and Acc. of thing: To deprive one of something. To deliver, set free.

ět, conj. And ;—et . . . et, both . . . and.

ětĭam, conj. [akin to et] And also, and further more; likewise, also, besides. Even.

ētĭamsi, conj. [etiam, ""even"; si, "if"] Even if, although.

et-si. conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] Even if, although.

ēvello, velli and vulsi, vulsum, vellēre.
3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; vello, "to pluck"] To pluck out, pull out.

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl. Of local relations: Out of From. In accordance, or conformity with. Through, by. After.

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cīpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-căpio: fr. ex. "without force"; "to take"] To take, receive. To intercept, encounter.

exemplum, i. n.: An example in the widest sense of the word. A way, manner, sort, kind.

ex-ĕo, īvi or īi ītum, īre, v. n. ir. [ex, "out or forth" ĕo, "to go"] To go out or forth, from.

ex-ercĕo, ercûi, ercītum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo; fr. ex, "out"; arceo, "to enclose"] To practice, exercise.

exercitā-tio, tionis, f. [exercit(a)o, "to exercise"] Exercise, practice.

exercitā-tus, ta, tum, adj. Well, or fully exercised; trained, practiced.

exercitus, itūs, m. [exerceo, "to exercise"] A trained, exercised, or disciplined body of men; an army.

existimā-tio, tionis, f- [existim(a)-o, "to think"] Opinion, judgment.

ex-istimo, istimāvi, istimātum, istimāre, 1. v. a. (for ex-æstimo; fr. ex, "without force"; æstīmo, "to think"] To think, imagine, deem, suppose.

expědī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [expědī-o, "to set free"] Uneneumbered. Without baggage, light-armed. Free from hindranees or impediments, easy.

expěrior, pertus, sum, pěriri, 4. v. dep. [ex, "thoroughly"; obsol. pěrior, "to go or pass through"; hence, "to try"] To try, prove, put to the test.

explora-tor, toris, m. [explor(a)-o, "to spy out"] A spy, scout.

exprimo, pressi, pressum, primère, 3. v. a. [for ex-prěmo; fr. ex, "out"; prěmo, "to press"] To extort, elicit.

ex-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, l. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly" pugno, "to fight"] To take by assault; to storm, eapture.

ex-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, quīrēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-qnaero; fr. ex, "very much"; quaero, "to seek for"] To search out, ascertain.

ex-sequor, sequitus, sum, sequi, 3. v. dep. [ex, denoting "to the end or close"; sequor, "to follow"] To follow up, carry out, enforce.

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] To wait for, await, wait to see.

ex-ter (těrus), těra, těrum, adj. [ex-"out"] On the outside, outward. extrā, prep. gov. acc. [contr. f. extéra, abl. sing. of extérus, "outward"] Out, or outside, of; beyond.

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see exter. As Subst.: extrēmum, i, n. The end, extremity.

ex-ūro, ūssi, ustum, ūrčre, 3. v. a. [ex. denoting "completeness"; ūro, "to burn"] - To burn up, consume by fire.

F

Făbĭus, ii, m. [fab-a, "a bean"] Fabius (Quintus Maximus); a Roman consul, who defeated the Arverni and Ruteni.

făcil-e, adv. [facil-is, "easy"] Easily, with ease:—non facile, not easily, i. e. with difficulty.

făc-ĭlis, ile, adj. [făc-īo, "to do"] Easy, devoid of difficulty.

făc-ĭnus, inoris, n. [făc-io, "to do"] In bad sense: A bad deed, crime.

făcio. fēci, factum, făcere, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: a. To make, in the widest acceptation of the term:—proelium facere), to make, i. e.) to engage in battle; so hoc proelio facto, when this engagement had taken place.

fac-tĭo, tiōnis, f. [fac-io, in the sense of "to take part, to side"] A party, side, faction.

fac-tum, ti, n. [fac-io, "to do"] A deed, action, act.

făcul-tas, tâtis, f. [obsol. fâcul (=făcil-is, "easy"] Power, means, opportunity, Supply, abundance. Plur.: Means, resources, ctc.

fĕ-mes, mis, f. Hunger, famine; [akin to Gr. $\phi a \gamma - \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$].

fămil·ia, lae, f. [for făm-ulia; fr. făm-ul-us, "a servant"] A family.

fămīlī-āris, āre, adj. [fămīlī-a] Of or belonging to a family: res familiaris, property; Intimate, friendly, on good terms, familiar. As Subst.: fămĭlīāris, is, m. An intimate friend.

fas, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) The will of the gods: or it may be translated by the English adj. Lawful, permitted, allowable.

fā-tum, ti, n. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] Destiny, fate.

făvěo, favi, fautum, fávēre, .2 v. n. With Dat.: To be well-disposed or favourable to; to favour.

fēlīc-ĭtas, ītātis, f. [felix, felīc-is "fortunate"] Good fortune, success.

fěre, adv. Nearly, almost, about.

foro, tuli, latum, ferre, v. a.: To bear, to earry: ferre signa, see signum. To bear, submit to, put up with, suffer, tole-

rate, endure, any person or thing that is unpleasant.

fer-rum, ri, n. Iron. An iron implement of any kind; esp. a sword.

těr-us, a, um, adj. ["wild"; hence] Fierce, savage [akin to $\theta \eta \rho$, Aeolic $\phi \eta \rho$, "a wild animal"].

fid-es, ĕi, f. [fid-o, "to trust;] Trust, confidence, faith. Good faith, fidelity. Pledged or plighted faith; a promise, engagement, word.

filia,, ae, f. [akin to filius] A daughter.

filius, ii, m. [root fu, "to beget"; cf. fui, Gr. $\phi \acute{\nu} \omega$] A son.

fingo, finxi, fictum, fingěre, 3. v. a To form, mould, fashion

fi-nis, nis. m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root fid] Plur.: Borders of a country; and so, tertitory, land, country included within borders. An end.

fin-itimus, itima, itimum, adj. [finis; see finis] Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring. As Subst.: finitimi, orum, n. plur. The neighbouring peoples.

fio, factus sum, fieri, v. pass. irreg.: see facio] To be made. To become. To happen, or come to pass; to be brought about.

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. [for fer-mus, fr. fer-o] Strong.

flag-ĭto, itāvi, ītātum, ītāre, 1. v. a. To demand earnestly To demand something earnestly of one; to press a person for something.

flěo flěvi, flětum, flěre, 2. v. n. To weep [Gr. φλέμ, "to gush."

flē-tus, tūs, m. [flĕ-o, "to weep"] A weeping, lamentation.

flore-ns, ntis, adj. [flore-o, "to flour-ish"] Flourishing, prosperous.

flū-men, minis, n. [flŭ-o, "to flow"] A stream, river.

flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, fluere, 3. v. n. To flow [akin to root PLU].

fore (=futurum esse), fut. inf. of sum. Fore, uti, (that it would be, that; i.e.) that the result would be, that.

for-tis, te, adj. Brave, bold, coura-geous.

fort-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdinis, f. Courage, valour, bravery.

fortūna, ūnaė f. [fors, fortis, "chance" Fortune, whether good or bad. Plur.: Property, fortunes.

fos-sa, ae, f. for fod-sa; fr. fŏd-io, "to dig"] A ditch, trench, fosse.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangěre, 3. v. a. To shatter, wreck, ruin [akin to Gr. ρήγνυμι, "break"].

frāter, tris, m. A brother.

frātér-nus, na, num, adj. [frater, "a brother"] Of, or belonging to, a brother; fraternal.

frīg-us, ŏris, n. [frīgĕo, "to be cold"] Cold, coldness.

fructŭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [fruc] tus, (uncontr. gen.) fructuis, "fruit." Abounding in fruit, fruitful, fertile, productive.

fruc-tus, tūs, m. [for frugytus; fr. fru-or, "to enjoy," through root fruov]
An enjoying, enjoyment Fruit, produce of the soil.

frument-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [frument-um, "corn"] Pertaining to corn; res frumentāria, corn, provisions. Of places: Abounding in corn, corngrowing.

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frūor, "to eat"] Corn, grain. Plur.: Corn, i. e. erops.

frux, frugis (mostly pl.), f. [for frug-s; fr. frug, a root of fruor, "to eat"] Fruits of the earth; produce of the fields.

fug-a, ae, f. [fugio, "to flee"] Flight: in fugam conficere, (to throw into, i. e.) to put to flight, rout.

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fūgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3 v. n. To flee, flee away, take to flight [akin to $\phi v \gamma$, root of $\phi \epsilon \dot{\nu} \gamma \omega$, "to flee."

fŭgĭtīv-us, i, m. [fŭgĭtīv-us' "fleeing away"] A runaway, jugitive.

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. To rout, overthrow [akin to $\chi \dot{\epsilon} \omega$, "to pour out"; $\chi \dot{\nu} \sigma \iota s$, "a pouring out"].

fŭror, ōris, m. [ŭr-o] Rage, fuvy, madness.

G.

gěnus, ĕris, n. A race, stock, family. Of things: Kind, sort [γένος].

gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. v. a. To do, perform, carry ou. Of war: To wage.

glădĭus, ĭi, m. A sword.

glor-ĭa, iae, f. [akin to clārus, "illustrious"] Glory, renown, fame.

glōrĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [glori-a, "boasting"] To glory, boast, vaunt, pride, one's self, brag.

grandis, e, adj. Great, large.

grāt-ĭa, ĭae, f. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] Favour, esteem, regard, kindness, shown by another to one's self; credit, infuence. Favour shown by one's self to another; courtesy, kindness. Referre gratiam, to return a kindness, to make a return for kindness. For the sake, or purpose, of; on account of. Thanks;—

in connection with agere only in plur., to thank.

grātŭlā-tĭo tiōnis, f. [gratul(1)-or] Joy, rejoiving, congratulation.

grāt-ŭlor, ŭlātus sum, ŭlāri, 1. v. dep. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] To wish one joy, to offer congratulations.

grā-tus, ta, tum, adj. Dear, pleasing, delightful [prob. akin to $\chi \alpha i \rho \omega$ (root $\chi \alpha \rho$), "to rejoice"].

grăv-is, e, adj. Heavy, weighty. Severe, serious, dangerous. Gravius vulnus, a very severe wound.

grăv-ĭter, adv [grav-is, "serious"] Heavily, seriously, severely.

grăv-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grāv-is, "heavy"]. To feel vexed, or annoyed, at; to do something reluctantly, etc.; to feel reluctant to do.

H.

hăb-ĕo, ũi, Itum. ēre, 2. v. a. To have, in the widest acceptation of the term; to hold, possess. To account, deem, considev. To hold, i. e. to do, make, perform, utter.

hibern-a, örum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "winter"] With elipse of castra, which is occasionally expressed: Winter-camp, winter-quarters.

hic, haec. hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. This person or thing: As Subst.: Sing.: hic, m. This man, he: hoc, n. This thing, this. Plur.: hi, m. These persons or men. haec, n. These things. hoc, adverbial Abl.: On this account, for this reason:... hoc... quod, on this account... because.

hic, adv. [1. hic] In this place, here.

hiēm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. Thiems, hiĕm-is, "winter"] To winter; to have, or take up, winter-quarters.

hŏ-mo, minis, comm. gen. A human being, a person; a man, woman.

hŏnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for honostus; fr. honos (= honor), "honour"] Honourable.

hŏnor, (hŏnos), ōrls, m.: Honour, respect, esteem, etc.: Public honour or distinction in recognition of services rendered to the state. Official dignity, office, post.

hŏnōr-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, adj. [for honor-i-fac-us; fr. hŏnŏr, hŏnōr-is; (i) connecting vowel; fac-io, "to do"] That does honour to one; honourable.

hōra, ae, f. An hour.

horrĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To shudder, or be frightened, at.

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. To strongly urge; to exhort, advise.

hos-pes, pitis, m. A visitor, friend, guest: An entertainer; a host [perhaps for hos-pit-s; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; pet-o, "to seek"]

hospit-ium, ii, n. [hospes, hospit-is] Hospitality, entertainment.

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. An enemy or, foe, of one's country. Plur.: The enemy [prob, akin to Sans. root ghas. "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] To this place, hither.

hūmān-ĭtas, ītātis, f. [hūmān-us, 'kind"; also, "refined" in manners, etc.] ("The quality of the humanus"; hence) Kindness, humanity; Courteous, or polished, manners; refined behaviour.

I.

ĭ-bi, adv. [pronominal root 1] In that place, there.

ic-tus, tūs, m. [īc-o, "to strike" [A stroke, blow.

i'dem, ĕadem, idem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ēīdem), pron. dem. [pronominal root I, with demonstrative suffix dem]. "That very"; hence) The same. As Subst: idem, ejusdem, n. The same thing. With a relative pron.: The same that, or as.

ĭdŏnĕus, a, um, adj. Fit, suitable, convenient.

Id-us, uum. f. plur. [prob. id-uo, "to divide"] The Ides; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July and October; the thirteenth day of the remaining months.

ignis, is (Abl. igni, chapters 4, 53) m. *Fire*.

i-gnō-ro, rāvi rātum rāre,]1. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, "negative" particle; root go; whence no-sco, old form gno-sco, "to know"] Not to know, or know of; to be ignorant of; to be unacquainted with.

i-gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscere, 3. v. n. [for in-gnosco; fr. In, "not"; gnosco (= nosco), "to know"] With Dat To pardon, forgive.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illius; Dat illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] That: As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: That person or thing; he, she, it.

illic, adv. [illic (pron.), "that"] In that place, there.

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. in, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal*, undying.

impědī-mentum, mentī, n. [impedīo] A hinderance, obstacle, impediment. Plur.: The baggage of troops, etc. im-pěd-ĭo, Ivi or li. itum, īre, 4. v. a. [for in-pěd-ĭo; fr. in, "in"; pes, pěd-is, "the foot"] To hinder, obstruct, impede.

im-pello, pŭli pulsum, pellēre. 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. in, "against"; pello, "to drive"] To push forwards; To impel, urge, instigate.

im-pendĕo, no perf. nor sup., pendĕre, 2. v. n. [for in-pendeo: fr. in, "upon or over"; pendĕo, "t, hang down" To overhang.

impěrā-tor, tŏris, m. [imper(a)-0, "to commande"] A commander, esp. a commander-in-chief.

im-pěrītus, pěrīta, pěrītum, adj. [for in-pērītus, fr. in, "not"; pērītus, "skilful" [With Gen.: Unskilful, unskilled, or inexpèrienced in; unversed in, not acquainted with.

imper-ium, Ii. n. [imper-o, "to command"] Command; Supreme power, sovereignty, dominion, etc.

impĕro, pĕrāvi, pĕrātum, pērāre, 1. v. a. [for in-pāro; fr. in, "upon"; pāro, "to put"] To command, order, enjoin, bid; To be require to be furnished with something; to make a requisation for, to demand.

im-pětro, pětrāvi, pētrātum, pětrāre, l. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] To get, obtain.

impět-us, üs, m. [impět-o, "to fall upon, or attack"] An attack, assault, on-set.

im-plŏro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, l. v. a. [for in-plōro; fr. īn. 'upon'; plōro, ''to bewail''; hence, ''to cry out aloud'] To beg, beseech, intreat, invoke, implore.

im-pōno, pōsai, pŏsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [for in-pōno; fr. in, "upon"; pōno, "to put"] With Dat. To put or place upon; to mount on horses. Of a tribute: To impose.

im-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, l. v. a. (for in-porto; fr. in, "into"; porto, "to carry or bring"] To carry or bring into a country, to import.

im-probus, proba, probum, adj. [for in-probus; fr. in, "not"; probus, "good"] Bad, abominable, wieked.

improvis-0, adv. [improvisus, "unforseen"] Unexpectedly, suddenly, on a sudden.

impun-e, adv. [impun-is, "unpun-ished"] Without punishment, without harm or loss, with impunity.

impūn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] Freedom, or safety from punishment; impunity.

in, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: With Abl.: In. Among. With Gerunds or Gerundives: In doing. On, upon. Upon. Against. At. For. To, towards. After, according to.

incendo, di, sum, dere 3. v. a. To set on fire, burn [for in can-do; fr. in, "in or into"; root can, akin to κ -á ω , "to burn"].

in-cido, cidi, cāsum, cidere, 3. v. n. [for in-cado, "to fall"] With in and Acc. of person: To fall into the hands of.

in-cito, citavi, citatum, citare, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; cito, "to set in rapid motion"] To arouse, excite, incite.

incŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlére, 3. v. a. [in, "in"; colo, "to dwell"] Act.: To in habit. Neut.: To dwell, reside.

in-cŏlŭmis, cŏlūme, adj. [in "in intensive" force; obsol. cŏlūmis, "safe" Quite, safe, safe, in safety.

incommod-um, i, n. [incommodus, "troublesome"] Trouble, misfortune, disaster.

incrēdĭbĭlis, crēdibīle, adj. [in "not"; crēdibīlis, "to be believed"] Not to be believed, incredible, extraordinary.

incŭso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for incaus-o; fr. in. "against"; caus-a, "a charge"] To blame, find fault with, censure.

inde, adv. probably fr. pronominal root; with n, epenthetic; de, suffix] Of place: From that place or quarter, thence. Of time: After that.

indic-ium, ii, n. [indic-o, 'to make known"] ("A making known"; hence) Information.

in-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcēre, 3. v. a. [in "augmentative" force; dīco, "to say"] To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint

induco, dux ductum, ducere, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; duco, "to lead"] To move, excite, stimulate.

indulgeo, ulsi, ultum, ulgere, 2. v. With Dat.: To be kind, or indulgent, to; to favour.

in-erm-us, a, um adj. [for in-arm-us; fr. in, "not"; arm-a, "arms"] Not having, or without, arms; unarmed.

infer-ior, ins, comp. adj. [infer-us, "that is below"] Lower.

infěro, tůli, (il)-låtum, ferre, v. a. [in; féro, "to bear"; in, "into"] To bear, earry, or bring, into or to; [in, "against"; To bring or earry against:—bellum inferre (to earry war against one; i.e.) to to make war upon one, waye war against one:—so, inferre calamitatem or injuriam, to inflict a calamity or injurg; in-

ferre vulnera, to inflict wounds; signa inferre, (to carry the standards against one; i.e.) to advance to the attack. Of a cause or reason: To assign, allege.

in-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; flecto, "to bend"] To bend, With Personal pron. in reflexive force: Of things: To bend itself, become bent.

in-fluo, fluxi, fluxum, fluere, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; fluo, "to flow"] Of a river: To flow or run into; to empty itself into.

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race or kind"] Vast, immense, huae.

ĭn-ĭmicus, imica, imicum, adj. [for in-āmīcus; fr. in, "not"; āmīcus, "friendly"] Unfriendly, hostile, inimical.

ĭn-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [for inaequus; fr. in, "not"; aequus. "just"] Unjust.

ini-tium, tii, n. [ineo, "to go in," through true root ini] A beginning, commencement.

in-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for in-jācio; fr. in, "into"; jācio, "to throw"] Mentally: with Acc. of thing and Dat. of person, and in Pass. with Dat of person alone: To infuse something into one; to inspire one with some feeling.

injūrī-a, ae, f. [injūrīus, "injūrīous"] Unjūst or urongful conduct, injūstice; a urong, injūrū, etc,:—pro Helvetiorum injūriis Populi Romani, for the injūries of the Helvetii of (=against) the Roman people,

in-jus-sus, sūs (only found in Abl. Sing.), m. [for in-jub-sus; fr. in, "not"; jūb-ĕo, "to command"] Without command.

in-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. [in, "in"; nascor, "to be born"] Mentally: To arise, or spring up, in the mind; to be produced.

innocent-ĭa ĭae, f. [innocens, innocent-is, "innocent"] Uprightness, integrity, innocence.

ĭnŏp-ĭa, iae, f. [inops, inŏp-is, "without means"] Want, lack, searcity.

in-ŏpina-ns, ntis, adj. [in. "not"; opin(a)-or, "to expect"] Not expecting, off one's guard, unaware.

in-quiro, quisivi, quisitum, quirère, 3. v. a. [for in-quiaero; fr. in, "without force"; quaero, "to seek"] Mentally: Without object to: To enquire, make enquiries.

in-sciens, scientis, adj. [in, "not"; sciens, "knowing"] Unaware, without one's knowledge.

in-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum. sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [in, "after or upon"; sĕquor, "to follow"] To follow after or close upon; to pursue, press upon the fleeing enemy.

insĭdĭae, iārum, f. plur. [insīd-čo, "to take up a position in a place"] An ambush, ambuscade. Artifice, plot, treachery.

insign-e, is, n. [insign-is, "having a mark on it"] A standard, ensign.

in-sign-is, e, adj. [in, "upon": s gnum, "a mark"] Marked, remarkable, especial.

in-silio, silūi and sili, no sup., silīre, 4. v, n. [for in salio; fr. in, "upon"; salio, "to leap"] To leap on, or upon.

insölen-ter, adv., for insolent-ter; fr. insolens. insolentis, "insolent"] Insolentlu.

institŭo, stitui, stitutum, stituere, 3. v. a. [for in-stătuo; fr. in, "without force"; statuo, "to set"] Of persons: To train up, instruct.

institute"] Institution, custom.

insto, stiti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in, "upon"; sto, "to stand"] To press hard, assail vigorously, etc. Of time: To be close at hand, to be very near.

in-struo, struxi, structum, stručre, 3. v. a. [in. "without force"; struo, "to build"] Of troops: To arrange, draw, up, form.

intel-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligère, 3. v. a. [for inter-légo; fr. inter, "between"; lègo, "to choose" To perceive, understand, comprehend.

inter, prep. gov. acc. Between, among; inter se, among themselves, i. e. mutually, one with another. Of time: During.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum. cēdēre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; cēdo, "to go or come"] Of time: To intervene. To be, or exist between.

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdčre, 3, v. a. [inter, "between"; clūdo (=claudo, "to shut"] To cut off persons from supplies.

inter-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; dico, "to speak"] With Dat. of person and Abi, of place: To prohibit one from coming into a place; to shut one out from a place.

inter-dĭu, adv. [inter, "during"; dies, "day"] Furing the day, by day.

interdum, adv. [inter, "at intervals"; dum] Sometimes, occasionally.

inter-ea, adv. [for inter-eam; fr. inter, "between"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is] Of time: Meanwhile, in the meantime; cf. interim.

inter-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficere. 3. v. a. [for inter-facio; fr. inter, "between" facio, "to make"] To destroy; esp. to kill, slay, slaughter.

inter-im, adv. [inter, "between"; im=eum, acc. masc. sing. of is] Meanwhile, in the meantime.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a and n. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"] To leave off, or discontinue, for awhile; to interrupt the doing of a thing: internissā nocte, a night having intervened. Nent.: To leave a space or interval.

interněc-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [interněc-o, "to kill utterly"] Utter destruction, extermination.

inter-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. inter, "between"; pello, "to drive"] To obstruct, hinder, molest, disturb.

inter-pōno, pòsni, pòsnium, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; pòno, "to put"] Of a pretext, reason, etc.: To allege, interpose.

interpres, ētis, comm. gen. ["A gobetween, agent"; hence] An interpreter.

inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n. [inter, "between"; sum, "to be"] Of space, etc.: To be between, intervene.

inter-vallum. valli, n. [inter. "between"; vallum, "the mound" of a camp]. An interval of space; distance

intrā, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr intērā, abl. sing. fem. of absol. intērus, "within"] On the inside of, within.

in-tueor, thitus sum, theri. 2. v. dep. [in, "at or upon"; theor, "to look"] To look at or upon; to cast the eyes down upon.

in-věnĭo, vēni, ventum, věnīre, 4, v. a. [in, "upon"; věnīo, "to come"] To find, discover, etc.

in-victus, victa, victum, adj. [in, "not"; victus, "conquered"] Unconquered, unvanquished Not to be conquered, invincible.

invito, avi, atum. are, 1. v. a. To invite.

in-vi-tus, ta, tum, adj. ["Not desiring"; hence] Un willing, reluctant, against one's will [in, "not"; Sans. 100t vi, "to desire"].

i-pse, psa. psum, pron, dem. [for ispse: fr. is; suffix pse] Self, very, identical. As Subst. m.: Sing.: Himself. Plur.: Themselves.

ira-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [ira-scor, "to be angry"] Very angry or wrathful; full of rage or passion.

is, ča, id. pron. dem. [pronominal root 1] This, that, person or thing just mentioned. As Subst.: a. Sing. Masc.: He, just mentioned; they. Neut.: Those things. Of such a nature or kind, such.

ita, adv.: Thus, in this way or manner, so. In the following way or manner. Accordingly.

ita-que, conj. [ita, "thus"; que, "and"] And thus, and so. On this, or that, account; therefore.

item, adv.: So, even, in like manner. Also, likewise.

i-ter, tineris, n. [éo, "to go," through root 1] Of troops: A march. A journey. A road, way.

iter-um, adv. ("Beyond this further"; hence) Anew, afresh, a second time, again.

J.

jac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. jacīo, "to throw"] Of the arms: To throw or toss about. Of matters: To agitate, discuss.

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. is, "this"] At this time; now. Already.

jŭběo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, 2. v. a. To order, command, bid.

jūdic-ium, ii, n. [jūdic-o, "to judge"] A trial. Decree, decision. Judgment, opinion.

jū-dĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for jur-dīc-o; fr. jus, jūr-is, "law"; dīc-o " to point out"] Act.: To decide, determine. To deem, consider, judge. Neut.: To settle, come to a decision or determination.

jug-um, i. n. [jungo, "to join," root Jug] Of mountains: A height, summit, ridge. A yoke fo med by a spear fastened horizontally to the top of two other spears set up in the ground, beneath which a vanquished force was compelled to pass as a token of submission.

jū-mentum, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. jungo, "to yoke" root Jug] A draught-animal; beast of burden.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. To join, unite [akin to Gr. ζυγ, root of ζεύγνυμι.

jŭ-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. n. To take an outh, to swear. [root Jug, "to join" or "bind."]

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) Law, whether natural, human, or divine. A right or privilege. Power, authority.

jus-jūra-ndum, Gen. jurisjura-ndi. n. [jus, "a right"; jur(a)-o, "to swear"] An oath. jūstītĭa, Itíae f. [just-us, "just"] ("The quality of the justus; hence Justice.

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. jus, jur-is, "law"] ("Provided with jus": hence) Just. Proper, right.

jŭvo, jŭvi, jūtum, jūvare, 1. v. a. To help, aid, assist.

K.

Kål-endae, endārum, f. plur. The proclamation was always made by the Pontifices, on the first day of the month; hence called *The Kalends* [kål-o = καλω, "to call out"].

T.

lā-bor, ōris, m. Toil, exertion, labour (akin to Sans, root LABA) whence also $\lambda \alpha \beta$, root of $\lambda \alpha(\mu) \beta \hat{\alpha} r \omega$, "to take"), "to obtain or get"].

lă-bōr-o, āvi, atum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [labor, "labour"] Neut.: To labour, toil. Of soldiers, etc.: To be hard pressed; to be in difficulty or danger. Act.: To labour at; to endeavour earnestly to effect or accomplish.

lăc-esso, essivioressi, oressi, essitum, essere, 3. v. a. intens. To attack, fall upon, assault, assail [akin to $\delta \acute{a} \kappa \nu \omega$, "to bite"].

lăcrima, ae (old form dacrima), f. A tear (see lacesso].

lăcus, ūs, m. 'A lake.

lă-pis, pidis, m. A stone.

larg-ĭor, ītus sum, îri, 4. v. dep. [largus, "large"; hence, "bountiful"] To bribe.

larg-iter, adv. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "extensive"] Extensively, to a great extent, very much or greatly.

largī-tĭo, tiōnis, f. [largi-or, "to bestow freely"] In a good sense: Liberality.

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] Widely, extensively, far and wide.

lăt-ĭtūdo, ĭtŭdinis, f. [lāt us, "wide"] Width, breath.

latus, a, um, adj. Broad wide.

lătus, ĕris, n. [prob. akin to lātus, "wide"] A side Of an army: The flank: latere aperto, on (their) open flank i. e. on their right flank, which was more exposed to the weapons of the enemy, in consequence of its not being protected by the shields of the soldiers.

laus, laudis, f. Praise, commendation [=claus: from c v, "to hear"].

lēgā-tĭo, tiŏnis. f. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"]. An ambassy. The persons attached to an embassy; delegates.

lega-tus, ti, m. [id.] An ambassa-dor. A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.

lĕg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [lēg-o, "to levy or enlist"] A Roman legion, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and a squadron of 300 cavalry.

lĕgiōn-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [lĕgio, lĕgiōn-is, "a legion"] Of or belonging to, a legion; legionary.

len itas, itatis, f. [len-is, "soft, smooth"; hence, "gentle"] Gentleness.

lex, legis, f. [=leg-s; fr. leg-o, "to read"] A law, statute, decree, ordinance.

liben-ter.adv. | for libenter; fr. libens, libent-is, "willing" | Willingly.

liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires"; hence) Free, unrestricted, whether of persons or thlngs [akin to root Lue, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr, ἐ-λενθ-ερός, "free"].

līběrāl-ĭtas, ítātis, f. līběrālis, "liberal"] Generosity, liberality.

līběr-e, adv. [1. liber] Freely, i. e. unrestrictedly, without restraint.

līb-ēri, ĕrŏrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) *Children* [akin to root LUB, "to desire or love"].

līber-tas, tātis, f. [līber, "free"] Freedom, liberty

lic-ĕo, vi, itum, ēre (usually only in 3rd pers, sing, and inf. mood), 2. v. n. To be allowable; to be permitted or lawful.

liceor, itus, sum. ēri, 2. v. dep. To bid at an auction.

ling-ua, uae, f. [ling-o, "to lick"] The tongue. A language.

lin-ter, tris m. [perhaps lin-o, "to smear"] A boat, skiff.

litera, ac. f Sing.: A letter of the

alphabet. Plur.: A letter, epistle.

lŏc-us, i, m. (Plur. lŏc-i, m., and

loc-us, i. m. (Plur. 10C-1, m., and loc-a, n.) A place [prob. akin to Gr. root $\lambda \epsilon \chi$, "to put"]

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far if"] Pos.: Far off at a distance. With Comparative and Superlative words: By far, rery much, greatly. Comp: To a greater distance than usual. Sup.: Furthest.

long-inqu-us, (trisyll), a um, adj. [for long-hine-vus; fr. long-us, "long"; hinc, "hence"] Of time: Of long duration or continuance; long continued, long.

long-itūdo, itūdinis, f. [long-us, "long"] Length.

lon-gus, a, um, adj.: Long. Of time: Distant, far off, remote.

lŏqu-or, ūtus, (and loċ-) sum, i, 3. v. dep. To speak, talk [akin to Sans. root La, "to speak"].

lū-na, nae, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] The moon.

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] The light of day, daylight

M.

mag-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of magnus] More; in a greater or higher degree.

mägistr-ātus, ātūs, (Dat. magistratu, ch. 16), m. [magister, magistri-"master"] Magisterial office, magistracy. A magistrate.

magn-itūdo, itūdinis, f. [magn-us] Greatness, magnitude, life size.

magn-ŏpŏre, adv. [for magno-pere, the ablatives sing. of magnūs, "great," and ŏpŭs, ŏpĕrĭs, "work," respectively [('With great toil," etc.; hence) Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: Great, large. Of sound, etc,: Powerful, loud. In age: Great, advanced old akin to Gr. μέγ-ας; Sans. mah-a. "great"; fr. Sans. root Mah, originally Magh, "to be great, powerful"

māl-e, ādv. [māl-us, "bad"] Badly; injuriously, hurtfully, to one's hurt.

mălě-fic-ium, ii,n. [formale-fac-ium; fr. mălě, "badly"; făcio, "to do"] An evil déed, wickedness, offence, crime, bid action. Mischief,, hurt, harm.

măl-us, a, um, adj. Bad of its kind. (Irreg.) Comp.: pejor; (Sup.: pessīmus) [akin to Sans. mal-as, "dirty"; Gr. $\mu\epsilon\lambda$ -as, "black"].

māndā-tum, ti, n. [mand(a)-o. A command, order etc.

mando, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [mānus. "hand"; do, "to put"] To enjoin, command. With personal pron. in reflexive force: To betake one's self to flight.

măn-ĕo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. To remain, continue $[\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \cdot \omega]$.

mă-nus, uñs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) A hand [akin to Sans. root MA, "to measure"].

mătăra, ae, f. A Celtic, javelin or pike.

mater, tris, f. ("The producer," or "she that brings forth": hence) A mother lakin to Gr. $\mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho$, Sans. $m\hat{a}$ -tri, fr. root MA, in the meaning of "to produce".

mātr-imōnjum, Imōnji, n. [mater, matr-is "mother"] Marriage, matrimony.

mātūr-e, adv. [matur-us] Early, speedily, soon:— quam maturrime, as speedily as possible.

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [maturus, "quick"] Tohasten, quicken, or accelerate.

mātūrus, a, um, adj. Ripe.

maxim-e, sup. adv. [maxim-us] In the greatest or highest degree; very greatly; especially, chiefly.

maximus, a, um, sup. adj.:—quam maximum numerum, as large a number as possible.

mědřocr-řter, adv. [mediocr-is, "moderate"] Moderately:—non mediocriter, (not moderately, i.e.) excessively, in a very high degree.

měd-ĭus, ia, ium, adj. Middle, mid-The middle of that denoted by the substwith which it is in attribution [akin to Gr. $\mu \in \sigma \circ s$].

měmŏr-ĭa, ĭae, f. [měmŏr, "mind-ful] Memory, recollection, remembrance.

men-s, tis, f. The mind, as being the origin of thought [akin to Sans. mān-as, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"].

mensis, is, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence) A month, as a measure of time [akin to Sans. mūsa, "a month"; fr, root MA, "to measure"].

mercā-tor, tōris, m. [merc(a)-or, "to trade"] A trader, merchant.

mer-ce-s, dis, f. [for mer-ced-s; fr. merx, merc-is, "gain"; ced-o, "to come"] Reward, recompense. Terms, condition.

měr-ĕor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. To deserve or merit. With Adv.: To act or conduct one's, etc., in the way denoted by the accompanying adverb [akin to μερ or μορ, root of μείρ-ομαι, to obtain by lot"].

měri-dies, diei, m. [for mědi-dies ; fr. mědi-us, "middle"; dies, "day"] Midday, noon.

měr-itum, iti, n. [měr-čor, "to deserve"] Desert, merit.

métior, mensus sum, métiri, 4. v. dep. To measure, measure out for division, etc. [root met or men, akin to Sans. root ma, "to measure"].

miles, itis, comm. gen. A soldier.

mīlīt-āris, āre, adj. (mīles, mīlīt-is, "a soldier"] Military, pertaining to war:—res militaris, military affairs, i.e. military science, etc.

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. A thousand —mille passūs, a thousand paces, i.e. a (Roman) mile, estimated at 1,618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile. As Subst.: millĭa, Ium, n. plur.: A thousand:—with fol. gen.: hominum, ch. 4; with passūum (=mille passūs), ch. 2, etc.: A mile [akin to χίλ-ιοι].

minim-e, sup. adv. [minim-us] In the least degree, by no means.

mĭnĭm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of minim-us] Very little, very slightly, not at all:—minimum posse, to have very little power or influence.

mĭn-ŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. n. To grow, or become less; to diminish [root MIN, akin to minor, and $\mu\nu$ - $\nu\theta\omega$].

mīror, rātus, sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. To wonder or marvel. To wonder or marvel, at [akin to root smi, to "smile"].

mīr-us, a, um. adj. [mir-or, "to won-der"] Wonderful, amazing, marvellous.

miser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. Wretched, miserable.

miser.or, ātus, sum, āri 1. v. dep. [miser, "wretched"] To lament, deplore, bewail.

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: To let, suffer, or allow to go. To cause to go; to send.

mŏdo, adv. Only, merely.

mŏ-dus, di, m. A manner, method, way, mode [akin to root MA, "t \cdot measure"; whence also $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \tau \rho \nu \nu$, "a measure"],

molo, ŭi, itum, ere, 3. v. a. To grind, crush, bruise corn [root, MAL, "to crush"].

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. a. To warn, advise, admonish [akin to root MAN; see mens].

mons, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. min-čo, "to project"] A mountain, mount.

mŏr-ĭor, tũus sum, i or iri, 3. v. dep. To die [akin to root mor, "to die"].

mŏror, ātus, sum āri, 1. v. dep. To delay, i.e. to tarry, linger, stay.

mor-s, tis, f [mor-or, "to die"].

mos, ōris, m. [prob. for meos; fr. me-o, "to go"] Practise, usage, custom.

moveo, movi, motum, movere, 2. v. a. To move, set in motion.

mülier, eris, f. A woman.

mult-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdinis, f. [mult-us] A great number, a multitude.

mult-um, adv. [adverbial acc. neut. of mult-us] Much, greatly.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj. Sing.: Much. Many a; i.e. many, numerous. Plur.: Many, numerous.

mūn-ĭo. (old form moen-io, ivi or ii, itum, īre, 4. v a. [moen-la, "walls"] To build a wall, or raise fortifications, around; to fortify. To defend, protect, secure, guard.

mūnī-tĭo, tíōnis, f. [mūnī-o, "to fortify"] A fortifying, the act of raising fortifications. A fortification, lampart.

munus, eris, n. A gift, present.

mūr-us, i, m. A wall of a city [akin to root MUN, "to defend"; cp. ἀμύνείν].

N.

nam, conj. For.

nam-que, conj. [nam, "for"; suffix que] An emphatic confirmative particle: For, for indeed, for truly.

na(n)c-iscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep. To get, obtain. To meet with, jind [akin to root NAC, "to attain"].

nā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] A nation, race of people.

nā-tūra, turae, f. [id.] ("A being born"; hence "birth"; hence) The nature, i.e. the natural property, etc., of a thing; natural situation or position of a country, etc.

nāvis, is, f. A ship, vessel [akin to Gr. vaûs; root NA, "to swim"].

nē, adv. end conj Adv.: No, not:—ne quidem, not even. Conj.: That, not, lest. After words denoting fear: That. After words denoting a hindrance, etc.: That one, etc., should not, etc., do; from doing.

ně, enclitic and interrogative particle: Whether:-ne . . . an . . . an, whether . . . or whether . . . or whether.

nec; see neque.

něcessári-o, a d v. Unavoidably, necessarily.

něcessárřus, ária, árium, adj. [nécesse, "needful"] Needful, necessary Pressing, urgent. Nearly related to one through natural ties. As Subst.: necessarius, ii, m. A relative, krnsman.

něcess-ĭtūdo, itūdinis, f. [id.] Relationship. Friendship, intimacy.

nec-ne, conj. [nec, "not"; ne, "or"] Or not, in independent questions; corresponding to annon in direct.

něc-o, āvi or ũi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To kill [akin to root NEC, "to perish"].

neg-ligo, lexi, lectum, lígĕre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lego; fr. nec, "not"; lego, "to gather"] To neglect.

ně-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To deny [akin to Sans. root AII (h=gh), "to say"; with Lat. ne, "no," prefixed].

něg-ōtĭum, ōtii, n. [for nec-ōtium; fr. nec. "not"; ōtium, "leisure"] An affair, matter, business.

nē-mo, minis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. nē, "not"; homo, "a person"] No person, no one, nobody.

ně-que, (contracted nec), conj. [uē, "not"; que, "and"] And not, nor:--neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), neither . . . nor.

nē-quīquam, adv. [ne, "not"; quiquam, adverbial abl. of quisquam, "any"] In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly.

nerv-us, i, m. Plur.: Might, power [Gr. νεῦρ-ον].

neu; see neve.

nē-ve, (contracted neu), conj. And not, nor [nē, "not"; ve, "and"].

nex, něcis, f. [for nec-s, fr. něc-o, "to kill"] Death; esp. violent death.

nĭhil; see nihilum.

nĭ-hĭlum. i (apocopated nĭhil, contr. nīl, indecl.), n. [for nĕ-h ilum; fr. ne, "not"; hīlum (=fīlum), "a thread"] Nothing.

nĭhĭlo; see nihilum.

nil; see nihilum.

nĭ·sĭ, conj. [ne, "not"; si, "if"] If not; i.e. unless, except.

nītor, nīsus, or nixus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep. With Abl.: To rely, or depend, upon.

nō-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [nō-sco¹ Renowned, celebrated, famed. Of noble birth, highborn. As Subst.: nō-bĭlis, i, m. A nobleman, noble.

nōbil-itas. itātis, f. [nōbil-is, "noble"] The nobility, the nobles.

noctu, [abl. of obsolete noctus = nox] By night; in the course of the night.

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] Of or belonging to night; by night, nocturnal.

n-ōlo, ōlũi, olle, v. irreg. contracted fr. ne. volo; nē, "not"; vŏlo, "to wish"] To not wish, to be unwilling.

nŏ-men, minis, n. [no-sco] A name. Purpose, design: suo nomine, on his own account.

nōmĭnā-tim, adv. [nōmin a)o, "to name"] By name, expressly.

non, adv. Not.

non-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Ninth ten"; i. e.) Ninety [nōn-us, "ninth"; (a)connecting vowel; ginta = $\kappa \acute{o} \nu \tau \alpha =$ "ten"].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] Not yet.

non-nullus, nulla, nullum, adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"; see non] Some.

non-nunquam, adv. [non, "not"; nunquam, "never"; see non] Sometimes.

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron, poss. nos] Our, our own, ours.—As Subst.: nostri, ōrum, m. plur. Our men.

novem, num, adj. indecl. nine [akin to Sans. naven.]

novus, a, um, adj.: New: novae res, a change in the state, a revolution. Sup.:

Last. As Subst.: novissimi, örum, m. plur. ("The last"; hence) Of soldiers: Those in the rear of an army, the rear. Where a thing is last, the last part of a thing: novissimum agmen, the last part of an army on march, the rear. [akin to Gr. véos

nox, noctis, f. Night. [akin to νύξ.

nūbo, nupsi, (and) nupta, sum), nuptum, nūběre, 3. v. a. and n. [nūb.es, "a cloud"] To marry or wed; to be married.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. Naked, bare.

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. nē, "not"; ullus, "any"] Not any, none, no.

num, interrog. particle: In direct questions; without any corresponding force in English. In indirect questions: Whether.

nŭmě-rus, ĕri, m. *A number* [akin to νέμ-ω, " to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. Now [akin to Gr. $\nu \hat{\nu} \nu$], "now; c. shortened fr. ce, demonstrative suffix"].

n-unquam,, adv. [for neunquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] Not ever, never.

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nov-us, "new"] Newly, lately, recently, not long ago.

nunti-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [mmti-us] To carry or bring intelligence about; to announce.

nunti-us, i, m. [perhaps contracted fr. nov-ven-tius; fr. nov-us, "new"; vēn-io, "to come" A bearer of news or tidings; a messenger, courier, etc. News or tidings; a message.

nŭ-tus, tūs, m. [nŭ-o, "to nod"] Command, will.

O.

ŏb, prep. gov. acc.: To indicate, object or cause: On account of, for [akin to $\epsilon\pi\ell$.

ŏbaer-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [ob, "upon"; aes, aer-is. "bronze"; hence, "money"] Involved in debt. Subs;.: ŏbaerātus, i, m. A debtor.

objicio, jēci. jectum, jīcērə, 3. v. a. [for ob-jācio; fr. ob, "before": jācio, "to throw"] To oppose. To expose.

ob-liviscor,, tus sum, visci, 3 v. dep. With Gen.: To forget. [prob. ob, "without force"; root LI or LIV, "to melt"].

obsect-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [for ob-sact-o; ob, "on account of"; sacr-a, "sacrifices" To bey, entreat, implore, beseech.

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, l. v. [ob, "without force"; servo, "to watch." To watch, observe, mark.

obses, idis, m. and f. Ifor obsides; fr. obsideco. "to stay or remain," anywhere] A hostage.

ob-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [ob, "without force"; signo, "to seal"] To seal, put a seal upon, a will.

ob-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringere, 3. v. a. [6b, "around ': stringo, "to bind"] Morally: To bind, attach, connect.

ob-tineo, tinni, tentum, tinere. 2. v. a. [for ob-teneo; ob, "without force"; teneo, "to hold"] To hold or occupy, To acquire, get possession of, obtain.

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for occadsus; tr. occīd-o, "to set," through true root occad] Of the sun," etc.: The setting or going docca.

oc-cido, cidi, cism, cidere, 3. v. a. [for ob-caedo; fr. ob, "against": caedo, "to strike," etc.] To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter.

occul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre. 1. v. a. intens. [occulo, "to hide"] To hide, conceal.

occul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] Hidden, concealed, secret. Adverbial expression: In occulto, Secretly, in secret.

oc-cup-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob, "without force"; CAP, root of cap-io, "to take"] To take or lay hold of, to seize. To occupy, hold possession of.

oc-curro, curri, (rarely cu-curri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ob, "up or upwards"; curro, "to run"] With Dat.: To hinder, oppose, prevent.

ōcěănus, i, m. The ocean [ωκεανός]. octo, num, adj. indecl, Eight [οκτω].

octo-decim, num, adj. indecl. for octo-decem; fr. octo, "eight"; decem, "ten"] Eighteen.

octō-ginta, num, adj.indecl. ["Eighttens"] Eighty [octo, "eight"; ginto = κοντα = "ten"].

ŏc-ŭlus, ŭli, m. An eye [akin to Gr. οκος.

odi, isse, v. defect. To hate.

of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendere. 3. v. a. To mortify, vex, annoy, offend the feelings [for ob-fendo: fr. ob, "against"; obsol. fendo, "to strike"].

offen-sio, sionis, f. [for offend-sio; fr. offend-o, "to offend"] A giving offence to; an offending, or displeasing, of.

of-fic-ium, ii, n. [for op-facium; fr. (ops) op-is, "aid"; facio, "to perform"] A service incumbent on one; an obligation, duty, office. An official duty office.

omn-īno. adv. [omn-is, "all"] Altogether, wholly. In all.

omnis, e, adj. Sing. Of a class: Every, all. The whole of; all. Plur.: All. As Subst.: Omnes, fum, comm. gen. plur. All persons, all, Omnia, um, n. plur. All things, every thing.

ŏpes, um; see ops.

ŏportet, üit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (It) is necessary, fit, proper, right; (it) behaves.

oppidum,, i. n. A town.

op-port-unus, una, unum, adj. [for ob-port-unus; fr. ob, "over against"; port-us, "a harbour"] Convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune.

op-primo, pressi, pressum, primére, 3. v. a. [for ob-prémo; fr, ob, "against"; prémo, "to press"] To crush, overwhelm, overpower.

op·pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1 v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ob, "against"; pugno, "to fight"] To attack, lay siege to, besiege, a city, etc.

op-s. is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the Dat. Sing. is found perhaps only once), f. [probably for ap-s, fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor, "to obtain"] Means of any kind; wealth, riches, resources.

optimus, a, um, sup. adj. Best; very good or favourable.

ŏpus, ĕris, n.: Work, labour. A milita y work, fortification.

ŏpus (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. indecl. Need. necessity. In connection with some part of sum used as an Adj.: Needful, necessary.

ōrā-tĭo, tiōnis, f. or(a)-o, "to speak"] A speech, oration.

ord-o, inis, m. [ord-ior, "to weave"] Arrangement, order. A line, rank, of soldiers.

ŏriens, ntis. P. pres. of orior; in orientem solem, towards the rising sun, i.e. the East.

ŏr-ĭor, tus sum, iri, 3, and 4. v. dep. Of the heavenly bodies: To rise, become risible. To begin commence [prob. akin to δρ-νυμι, "to stir up"].

ornā-mentum, menti, n. [orn(a)-o, "to adorn"] Ornament, decoration.

or-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. [os, or-is, "the mouth" To pray, beg, entreat, beseech.

os-tendo, tendi, tensim, tendere, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr obs (=ob), "before or over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] To show, exhibit, display. To declare, set forth, make known.

Р.

pābŭlā-tĭo, tīōnis, f. [pabul(a)-or, "to forage"] A foraging, collecting of folder.

pā-būlum, būli, n. [pa-sco, "to feed'] Of animals: Food, fodder.

pācātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pāco. Pa.: Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace.

pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, pāc-is, "peace"] To bring into a state of peace or quietness; to tranquilize.

paene, adv. Nearly, almost.

pāgus, i, m. A canton; i.e. A district of the Gauls or Germans. The people of a canton.

pălam, adv. Openly.

păl-us, ūlis, f. A swamp, marsh [h̄, brid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. $\pi\eta\gamma$ -ós, "clay"; ūdus, "wet, moist"].

pando, pandi, pansum and passum, pandere, 3. v. a. To open, throw open. P. perf. pass.: Of the hair: Dishevelled.

par, paris, adj. Equal; sometimes with Dat.

părātus, a um, P. perf. pass. of paro. Ready, prepared.

pār-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. To obey. păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To make. or get ready; to prepare.

par-s, tis, f. A part, piece, portion, share. A quarter, side, direction.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. Small, little,

pas-sus, sūs, m. [for pad-sus; fr. PAD, root of pando, "to spread out"] A step or pace. As a measure of length: A pace equal to five Roman feet; see mille.

pătens, ntis, P. pres. of pateo. Open, lying open, to attack.

păt-ĕo ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. To lie, stand, or he, open To stretch out, extend [akin to Gr. $\pi\epsilon\tau$ -áννυμι, "to extend"].

pă-ter, tris, m. A father, as one who protects [akin to Gr. πa - $\tau \dot{\eta} \rho$, fr. root PA, "to protect, to nourish"].

pătior, passus sum, pati, 3. v. dep. To bear, endure. To allow, permit, suffer [akin to $\pi a \theta$, root of $\pi \acute{a} \sigma \chi \omega$].

paucus, a, um, adj. Sing.: Small, whether in size or extent. Plur.: Few. As Subst.: pauci. ōrum, m. plur. Few persons, few. pauca, ōrum, n. plur. Few things.

paul-atim, adv. [pauc-us, "little"]. By little and little; by degrees, gradually.

paul-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of paul-us, "a little"] By a little, a little, somewhat.

paul-um, adv, [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] A little, somewhat.

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root pac, or pag, whence pāciscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] Peace

pecco, avi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To do amiss, commit a fault, transgress, offend, do wrong.

pěd-es, îtis, m. [for pèd-i-t-s. fr. pes. pèd-is, "a foot"; (t) epenthetic; 1, root of èo, "to go"; A foot-soldier. Plur.: Infantry.

pējor, ns; see malus. As Subst. n. pejus, A worse thing:

pello, pěpůli, pulsum, pellěre, 3. v. a. To beat, rout, put to flight.

pendo, pěpendi and pendi, pensum, penděre, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to pend-eo, "to hang"] To weigh, weigh out. To pay.

per, prep. gov. acc. : Through, through the midst of. All over or along. Through, by, by means of.

percunctā-tĭo, tīōnis, f. [percunct (a)-or, "to enquire"] **n enquiring, enquiry.

per-dūco. duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [per. "through"; dūco, "to lead"] Of a ditch, building, etc.: To bring, carry, etc.

pěr·ěo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, v. n. irreg. [pěr, "through"; ĕo, "to go"] To perish, lose one's life, die.

per-făcilis, făcile, adj. [per, in "augmentative force; facilis, "easy"] Very easy.

per-fero, tuli, latum, ferre, v. a. irreg [per; "without force"; fero, "to bear"] To bear, submit to, endure.

per-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for per-facio; fr. per. "completely"; facio, "to make"] To accomplish, execute, carry out. To complete.

per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringěre, 3. v. a. [for per-frango, "to break"] To break through.

perfug-a. ae, m. [perfug-io, "to desert"] 'deserter to the enemy.

per-fugio, fugi, fugitum, fugire, 3. v. a. [per, "quite"; fugio, "to flee"] To flee for refuge. To go over, or desert, to the enemy.

pĕricŭl-ōsus, ŏsa, ōsum, adj. [periculum, "danger" Full of danger, dangerous, perilous.

pěri-cůlum, cůli, n. [obsol. pěri-or, "to try"] A trial, experiment, attempt: with Objective Gen.: periculum facere (alicujus), to make trial of one, to try one, put one to the test. Danger, peril.

pěrī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsol. pěrī-or, "to try"] With Gen.: Aequainted with, skilled in.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, mănēre, 2. v. n. |pēr, "to the end"; mānĕo, "to stay" | To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 2. v. a. [pēr, "through"; mitto, "to let go"] To give leave, or permission, to: to permit or allow.

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, movēre, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; movēo, "to move"] To influenee, affect, move deeplu. To induce, persuade, prevail upon.

pernic-ies, iei, f. [for pernic-ies; fr. pernic-o, "to kill utterly"] Lestruction, ruin.

per-paucus, pauca, paucum, adj. per, "very"; paucus, "little"] Very little. Plur.: Very few.

perpětň-o, adv. [perpětň-us, "constant"] Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually.

per-pět-ŭus, ûa, ûum, adj, Constant, perpetual. Whole, entire [per, "through"; root per, akin to $\pi \epsilon \tau$ -άννυμι, "to extend"; and to pāt-čo, "to lie open"]

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpēre, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; rumpo, "to break"] To break, or burst, through.

per-sequor, sequitus sum, sequi, 3. v. dep. [per, in "augmentative" force; sequor, "to follow"] To follow persereringly, to continue to follow.

persevere, "very strict"] To persist, persevere.

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum. solvēre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; solvo, "to pay"] Of punishment: to pag; see poena.

per-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicere, 3. v. a. [for per-specio; fr. per, "thoroughly": specio, "to see"] To ascertain, learn.

per-suāděo, suāsi suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. [per, "thoroughly"; suadeo. "to advise"] To convince, persuade, induce. With Dat. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.: To convince, or persuade, a person of or about a thing.

per-terreo. terrii, territum, terrere, 2. v. a. [per, "thoroughly"; terreo. "to frighten"] To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terriyy greatly.

pertināc-ia, iae, f. [pertinax pertināc-is, "obstinate"] Obstinacy, pertinacity.

per-tǐněo, tínůi, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. n. [for por-těnčo; fr. pěr, "thoroughly"; těněo, "to hold." To reach, or extend, to a place. To belong, relate or have veference to.

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, l. v. a. [pēr, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion. To discompose, embarrass.

per-věnío, vēni, ventum, věnīre, 4. v. n. [pēr, "quite"; věnío, "to come"] To reach or arrive; to come up.

pes, pěd-is, m. ("The going thing"; hence) A foot, whether of persons, etc., or as a measure: pedem referre, (to carry back the foot, i. e.) to retire, retreat [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός: and to root PAD, "to go"].

pět-o, īvi and Ii, Itum, ĕre, 3. v. a. To seek, i. e. to ask, beg, solicit, entreat [akin to root pat, "to fly"].

phălanx, ngis, f, Aphalanx [φάλαγξ]. pi-lum, li, n. A heavy javelin used by the Roman infantry.

plăc-ĕo, ŭi, ītum, ēre 2, v. n.: To be pleasing or agreeable; to please. Impers.: With Dat. It pleases, or seems good to.

plān-ĭtĭes, ĭtīēi, f. [plān-us, "flat"]
A flat or even surface; a plain.

plēb-s, is, f. The multitude or mass; the populace [akin to Gr. $\pi\lambda\hat{\eta}\theta$ -os, "a multitude"].

plerumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plerusque, "the greater part of"] For the most part, generally.

plūrim-um, sup. adv. adverbial neut. of plurim-us. Most.

plū-rīmus, rima, rimum, sup. adj. [ple, root of plē-o, "to fill"; (i) connecting vowel; simus, superl. suffix: = pleisimus; changed as follows: plei-simus, plī-sīmus, plū-rīmus] Sing.: Very much. Plur.: Very many, most numerous.

plūs, plūris (Plur. plures, plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; rle, root of plē-o, "to fill"] comparative suffix "or"] More.

plus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. plus] More.

poena, ae, f. Compensation, expiation, satisfaction:—poenas dare, pendere, persolvère (to give, or pay, satisfaction, i. e. to undergo punishment, pay the penalty, etc.;—poenas reptere, (to reseek satisfaction, i. e.) to inflict punishment [root ru, "to purify"].

pol-lĭcĕor, licītus sum, licēri, 2. v. dep. [for pot-lic-ĕor; fr. inseparable prefix pōt, "much"; licĕor, "to bid" at an auction] To hold forth, or promise, a thing.

pōno, posui, positum, pōnere. 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posino (i.e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sino, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root ros] To put, place, or set. Of a camp: To pitch. To appoint, assign.

pon-s, tis, m. A bridge [akin to root PAD, "to go"].

pōpŭlā-tĭo, tionis, f. [popul(a)-or, "to lay waste"] A laying waste, a ravaging, ravage.

pŏpŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [pōpūl-us, "a people"] To lay waste, ravage, devastate.

po-pul-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence)
The people [probably for pol-pol-us; fr.
πολ-υς ("many"), reduplicated].

por-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. To carry, convey [prob. akin to $\phi \in \rho - \omega$].

portor-ĭum, ii, n. [obsol. portor = portitor, "a carrier"] A toll, or impost, paid on goods carried through a country.

posco, poposci, no sup., poscere, 3. v. a. To require, demand.

posses-sio, siōnis, f. [for possed-sio; fr. possideo, to "possess," through root possed] A possession, occupation.

pos-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 2. v. 2. [for pot-sēdēo; fr. pŏt inseparable prefix, "much"; sĕdĕo, "to sit"] To have and hold; to be master of; to own or possess. To take, or hold, possession of.

possum, potui, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sun; fr. potis, "able"; sum, "to be"] To be able, or powerful; to have power to do.

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted from pone ("behind") est, "it is"] Adv.: Of time: Afterwards, after, later, etc. Prep. gov. Acc.: Of place: After, behind. Of time: After, subsequent to.

post-ea, adv. [probably for post-eam; i.e. post, "after"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this", "that"] After this or that; afterwards. In combination with quam, or as one word: After that.

postěā-quam; see postea.

post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [post] Coming after, following, next.

post-quam, also written as two words, post quam, conj. [post, "after"; quam, "that"] After that, when, as soon as.

postr-i-dĭe, adv. [contr. fr. postĕr-i-dĭe; i.e. postĕr-o die; the respective ablatives of postĕr-us, "following"; dĭes, "day"; with (i) connecting vowel] On the day after, on the following day, on the morrow. The adverbs postridie, pridie, tum, tunc, are sometimes followed by a Gen.: postridie and pridie are also followed by an acc., usually that of the name of the Roman divisions of a month, or of festivals.

postŭ lātu m, ti, n. [postul(a)-o] Mostly plur.: A thing demanded; a demand.

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco] To ask, demand, request, require, desire.

. pŏtens, ntis, (part. pres. of possum; but found only as) adj. Mighty, powerful, strong, potent, etc.

pŏtent-ātus, ätūs, m. [pōtens, pōtent-is, "powerful"] Political power, dominion, rule, command.

pŏtent-ĭa, iae, f. [i.d.] Might, force, power. Authority, sway, influence.

pŏtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pŏtent-tas; fr. pŏtens, pŏtent-is, "powerful"] Power. A possibility, opportunity.

pŏt-ĭor, ītus, sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [pŏtis, "powerful"] To become master of; to obtain, get possession of.

pŏtĭ-us, comp. adv. [adverbial, neuter of poti-or, "preferable"] Preferably, rather, more:—potius quam, rather than.

prae, prep. gov. abl. [akin to pro, "before"] In comparison of, compared with.

prae-căvěo, cāvi, cautum, căvēre, 2. v. n. [prae, "before," "beforehand"; căvěo, "to take heed"] To take heed beforehand; to beware, be on one's guard.

praecēdo, cessi, cessum, cēděre, 3. v. a. [prae, "hefore"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go before, or precede," a person; hence) To surpass, excel.

prae-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a. and n. [for prae-capio; fr. prae, "beforehand"; capio, "to take"] To enjoin, direct, bid, command.

praecipu-e, adv. [praecipuus, "especial" Especially.

prae-dĭco, dícāvi, dícātum, dícāre, 1. v. a. [prae, "publicly"; díco, "to proclaim"] To proclaim publicly; to declare, publish, amnounce.

praefec-tus, ti, m. [for praefac-tus; fr. prae-ficlo, "to set before," through root FAC.] A prefect, commander.

prae-ficio, feci, fectum, ficere, 3. v a. [for prae-facio, fr. prae, "before"; facio, "to make"] To set, or place, over; to appoint to the command of.

prae-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [prae, "before"; mitto, "to send"] To send before or forwards; to send in advance.

prae-m-ĭum, ii. n. [for prae-ém-īum; fr. prae, "before"; ěm-o, "to take"] Reward, recompense.

prae-opto, optāvi, optātum, optāre, 1. v. a. [prae, "beyond or more than"; opto, "to wish"] To wish for, or choose, the rather; to prefer.

prae-pōno, pŏsñi, pŏsñtum, pónĕre, 3. v. a. [prae, "before"; pōno, "to put"] To set over as commander.

prae-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībere, 3. v. a. [prae, "before"; scribo, "to write"] ("To write before or in front"; hence) To order, appoint, direct, prescribe.

praescrip-tum, ti, n. [for praescrib-tum; fr. praescribo, "to order"] An order, command.

prae-s-ens, entis (abl. sing. usually praesente of persons, praesenti of things; adj. [p ae, "before"; s-um, "to be"] Present.

praesent-ĭa Iae, f. [praesens, praesent-is, "present"] A being present, presence. Phrase: In praesentia. For the present, at present.

prae-ser-tim, adv. [prae, "before"; sero, "to arrange"] Especially, particularly.

praesid-ium, li, n. [praesideo, "to stibefore"; hence, "to guard"] Protection, defence. A protecting force, garrison, etc.

prae-sto, stiti, stitum, stāre, 1. v. n. and a. [prae, "before"; sto, "to stand"] Neut.: With Dat.: To be superior to; to surpass, excell. To give, supply, furnish.

prae-sum, fui, esse, v. n. [prae, "before"; sum, "to be"] With Dat: To be set over; to have the charge, or command of. To have the charge of, to preside over!

prae-ter, prep. gov. acc. [prae, "before"; demonstrative suffix ter] Past beyond. Besides, in addition to Except.

praeter-eam; fr. praeter, "beyond"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this"] Besides, moreover, further.

prae-tor, tōris, m. [contracted fr. praei-tor; fr. praeĕo, "to go before," through root i, "to go"; hence, "a leader, chief"; hence] A praetor; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice.

praetōr-ĭus, ia, ium, adj. [praetor, praetōr-is, "a commander, general"] *Of*, or *belonging to*, a praetor; praetorian.

prěces, um; see prex.

prě-hendo, hendi, hensum, henděre, 3. v. a. To lay hold of firmly; to seize, grasp.

prěmo, pressi, pressum, prěměre, 3. v. a. In war: To press hard or close. To vex, harass, beset with difficulties.

prendo, prendi, prensum, prendere, 3. v. a. A contracted form of prehendo; see prehendo.

prět-ĭum, tīi, n. Price, cost [akin to πρίασθαι, "to buy"].

prex, precis (Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur., f. [for prec s; fr. precor, "to ask"] A prayer, request, entreaty, petition.

prī-dĭe, adv. [for prae-dĭe; fr. prae, "before"; die, abl. sing. of dīēs, "day"] On the day before.

prim-o, prim-um, adv. [prim-us, "first"] At first, in the first place.

Prī-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for prae-mus; fr. prae, "before" with superlative suffix mus] First, the first. Of time: When a thing is first or earliest; i.e. the first part, commencement, beginning, etc., of a thing. In order, rank, The first principal, etc.

prin-cep-s, cip-is, adj. [for prim-cap: fr. prim-us, "first"; cap-io, "to take"] First; whether in order or time. Of rank: The first, principal, chief. As Subst.: princeps, ipis, m. A chieftain; a chief person, leading man.

princip-ātus, ātūs, m. [princeps, princip-is, "a chief"] The first or chief place; the pre-eminence. Chief authority, chieftainship, the chief or first rank.

pris-tinus, tina, tinum. adj. [obsol. pris, "before"] Former. Old, ancient.

prius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut of prior, "before"] Before, sooner:—prius quam (or, as one word, priusquam), sooner than, before that.

priusquam; see prius.

prīvā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [prīv(a)-o, "to make prīvus," i.e. "single"] Private.

pro, prep. gov. abl.: Before, in front of. For, in behalf of, in favour of. For, in the place of, instead of; esp. In connection with the title of any officer to denote his substitute; e.g. pro praetore, In proportion to, in comparison with. In accordance with, conformity to. As just as, for.

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prŏ-us, "good"] To prove, demonstrate.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forward"; cēdo, "to go"] To go forwards, advance.

prō-curro, cueurri and cu ri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [pro, "forwards"; curro, "to run"] To run forwards, advance with a run or rapidly.

prō-d-ĕo, Ivi, or Ii, Itum, Ire, v. n. [pro, "forth or forwards"; d, epeuthetic; eo " to go" To go, or come, forth or forwards; to advance.

prō-do, didi, ditum, dere, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth or forwards": do, "to put"] To hand down, transmit.

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3.
v. a. [pro. "forward"; dūco, "to lead"]
To lead forwards, or forth.

proelium, li, n. A battle, engagement.

profectio, tionis, f. [for profactio; fr. proficiscor, "to set out," through root fac] A setting out, departure.

prō-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for prō-fācio; fr. pro, "forward"; fācio, "to make"] To effect, bring about, accomplish.

pro-fle-iscor, fectus sum, ficisci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards": fac-io, "to make"] To set out, go, proceed, etc.

prŏ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fūgītum, fūgēre. 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; fūgio, "to flee"] To flee forth, run away, escape.

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth or forward"; gradior, "to step or go"] To step, or go, forth or forward; to advance, proceed.

prŏ-hĭběo, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for prō-hābēo; fr. prŏ, "before"; hābēo, "to hold"] To hold or keep back, ward off, hinder, restrain, prevent.

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a-[for prō-jācio; fr. prō, "forwards"; jācio "to cast"] To throw or cast forwards: projicere se ad pedes to throw themselves down at the feet of some one.

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mövēre. 2. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] Of a camp: To move forwards or onwards; to advance.

prope, adv. and prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propis, "near"] Adv.: near. Comp.: prop-ius. Nearer, Prep. gov. acc.: Near.

prō-pello, pùli, pulsum, pellère, 3. v. a [prō, "forwards"; pello, "to drive"] To drive forwards or before one's self.

prŏp-inqu-us, a, um, adj. [for prophinc-us; fr. prŏp-e; hinc, "from this place"] Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close, Of relationship: Near, related, kindred. As Subst.: prŏpinquus, i, m. A relation, relative, kinsman.

propius; see prope.

propono, posui, postum, ponere, 3. v. a. [pro, "before or forth"; pono, "to put"] To mention, state, declare. Of statement, etc.: To set forth, point out.

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. prop-is, "near"] On account, or by reason, of; because of.

propter-eā, adv. [for propter eam; fr. propter; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this or that"] On this, or that, account; therefore:—propterea quod, because that, inasmuch as.

prōpul-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [propello, "to drive forwards," through true root propul] To repel, drive back, ward of.

pro-spicio, spexi, spectum. spicere, 3. v. a. [for pro-specio; fr. pro, "before"; specio, "to see"] To look out for, to make provision or provide for.

proxim-0, sup. adv. [proxim-us] Nearest, very near. Very recently, short-

ly before.

proximus, a, um, sup. adj. [=procsimus, for prop-simus; fr. obsol. prop-is, "near"; superlative suffix simus] Of place: Nearest, next; very near or close. Of time: The next, whether before or after; the following; the list.

public-o, adv. [public-us, "public"]
Publicly, on behalf of the state.

publ-icus, Ica, Icum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. popul-icus; fr. popul-us, "the people"] Pertaining to the people; public (as opposed to "private").

pŭ-dor, ōris, m. [pud-eo "to be ashamed"] ("A being "shamed"; hence) Shame, a sense of shame.

pŭ-er, ĕri, m. A boy, lad.

pug-na, nae, f. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, "to puncture or stab"] A fight hand to hand; a battle, engagement.

pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. [pugn-a] To fight. Impers Pass.: pugnatum est, The battle was fought or waged.

pur-go, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us, "clean"] To cleār, or free, from a fault, etc.; to exculpate.

pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] To deem, hold, think, suppose.

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quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui] Of place: At, or in, which place; where.

quadr-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens" i. e.) Forty [contr. fr. quātūor-a-ginta; fr. quātūor; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

quadr-i-n-gent-i, ae, a, num. adj. [changed fr. quatuor-i-n-cent-i; fr. quatuor, "four": (1) connecting vowel; (n) epenthetic; cent-um, "a hundred"] Four hundred.

quaero, quaesivi or quaesii, quaesitum, quaerere, 3. v. a.: To seek. To ask, enquire.

quaestor, tōris, [m. quaero, through root quaes] ("A seeker") A quaestor: a Roman magistrate.

quā-lis, le, adj. Of what sort or kind.

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] In what manner, as, how, how much, as much as, Particular uses: After comp words: Than; see prius. With superl.: As much (or) ltttle) as possible. After designations of time: That.

quam-dIu, adv. [quam, "as"; diu, "for a long time"] For as long a time as, as long as.

quam-ob-rem, adv. [quam, acc. sing. fem. of qui, (relatively) "who, which"; (interrogatively) "what"; ob. "on account of"; res, "a thing"] Relatively: From which cause or reason; wherefore. Interrogatively: wherefore, why.

qua-ntus, nta. ntum. adj How great, how much;—in neut. with Gen. of thing measured.

quā-re, adv. [abl. sing. of qui and res respectively; see quamobrem] For which cause or reason; wherefore From what cause; why, wherefore.

quar-tus, ta, tum, num, adj. [contr. fr. quatuor-tus, fr. quatuor, "four"] Fourth.

quătŭor, num. adj. indecl. Four [akin to τέσσαρ-ες, τέτταρ-ες].

quătuor-decim, num. adj. indecl. [for quatuor-decem; fr. quatuor, "four"] decem, 'ten"] Fourteen.

que, enclitic eonj. And :—que que, both and [akin to $\tau \epsilon$].

quem-ad-mŏdum, (or separately quem ad modum), adv. [ad, "after or according to"; with the acc. sing. of qui, "who, which": mŏdus, "manner"] After uhat manner; how; as.

queror, questus sum, queri, 3.v dep.: To complain. To complain of [root quaes, "to sigh"].

qui, quae, quod, pron. Relative: Who, which, what, that. At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. an i demonstr. pron.: And this, etc. With subj.: To point out a purpose etc.: For the purpose of; that; in order to or that; to. In a restrictive force: As far as. With ellipse of demonstrative pron: He, or she, who; that which. Quo, abl. sing. neut. with comparatives: By how much: ... quo... hoc (or eo), by how much... by so much; the... the.

qui-cumque, quae-cumque, quodcumque, pron. rel. [qui: suffix cumque] Whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoerer.

quid, adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. quis. For what purpose, etc.; wherefore, why]

quidam, quae-dam, quod-dam (and as Subst. quiddam), pron indef. [qui, indefinite; suffix dam] Particular, certain; some indefinite person or thing. As Subst. Masc. Sing.: A certain person. Plur.: Certain persons; some persons or other; some. Neut. Sing.: A certain thing. Plu.: Certain things.

quidem, adv. Indeed:—ne quidem, not even. At least, certainly, forsooth,

qui-n, conj. [for qui-ne; fr. qui, abl. of relative pron, qui, "who, which"; ne =non] ("By which not") With Subj.: That not, but what. After words expressing doubt or ignorance: That; that not; but that.

quin-děcim, num, adj. indecl. [fŏr quinqu-decem; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; decem, "ten"] Fifteen.

quin-ĕtĭam, conj. [or, as two words; quin, "but indeed"; But indeed too; yea too, moreover.

quin-gent-i, ae, a, num, adj. [for quinqu-cent-i, fr. quinqu-e, "five"; centum, "a hundred"] Five hundred.

quī-ni. nae, ua, num. distrib. adj. [for quinq-e-ni; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] Five.

quinqu-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. Fifty [for quinque-a-gintā: fr. quinque, "fivə"; a) connecting vowel; ginta = καντα="ten"].

quinque, num, adj. indecl. Five [akin to Gr. $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau \epsilon$, Sans. panehan].

quin-tus, ta, tum, num. adj. [for quinqu-tus; quinqu-e, "five"] ("Provided with five"; hence) Fifth.

quique=qui qué.

quis, quae, quid, pron. interrog.: In direct questions: What? i. e. what sort of a person or thing. In indirect clauses: Who or what; i. e. what person or thing. As Subst.: quis, What person, who. quid. What thing, what.

quis, quid, pron. indef. Anyone, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something: ne quis, that no one [715].

quis-quam, quae-quam. quic-quam or quid-quam, pron. indef. [quis, "any one"; suffix quam] Any, any whatever. As Subst.: Masc.: Any one, any body: nec quisquam, and that no one or nobody. Neut.: Any thing.

quis-que, quae-que, quod-que, pronindef [quis, "any"; suffix que] Each, every, any. With superlatives to express universality: Every most., all the most.

quis-quis, no fem., quic-quid quid-quid or quod-quod, pron. indef. What-ever, whatsoever. As Subst.: quis-quis, m. Whoever, whosoever. quic-quid, n. Whatever, or whatsoever, thing.

quo, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. mase, sing. of qui, "who"] Whither, where. To the end that, in order that, so, that, that.

quo; see qui, no. 1. d.

quŏd. conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] In that, because that, inasmuch as. That. If so be that, as respects that, with respect to. With other conjunctions: But: quod si, but if

quon-jam, adv. [for quom-jam; fr. quom=quam, "since"; jam, "now"] Since now, seeing then, because, whereas.

quō-mĭnus, conj. With Subj. after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.: That . . . not; from doing.

quoque, conj. Also, too: placed after the word to be emphasized.

quot-annis, adv. (also, astwo words, quot annis) [quot. "as many": of time, "each, every, all". annis, Abl. Plur. of annus, "a year," as Abl. of time] Every year, each year, yearly.

quŏtīdĭ-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quotīdĭ-e, "dally"] Daily, every duy. Ordinary, usual, common.

quŏt-ī-dĭe, adv. [quot. "as many"; of time, "each, every": (i) connecting vowel; die, abl. of dies, "day"] On each or every day; daily.

quŏt-ĭes, adv. [quot, "how many"] How many times, how often.

quum (old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui. "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: When. 2. Causal Conj.: Seeing that, sinc?, as.

R.

rād-ix, īcis, f. Mostly plur.: Th^e lower part of a thing; the foot, bottom, etc., of a mountain, etc.; ch. 38. [akin to $\dot{\rho}i\zeta a = \dot{\rho}i\delta - \sigma a$].

răp-îna, înae, f. [rap-io, "to plunder"] Plunder, pillage, rapine.

ră-tĭo, t'ōnis, f. [rčor, "to reckon," through root RA] A calculation, estimate. Condition, terms, way. Reason. Account, design, purpose.

rătis, is, fem. A raft, float.

rěcens, ntis, adj. Fresh, recent.

rě-Cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cípěre, 3. v. a. [for re-căpio; fr. rě, căpio; fr. rě, cápio, "to take"; re, "back"] To take or get back; to recover. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To draw back or withdraw; to betake one's self. To recede. To admit.

rě-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for re-caus-o; fr. re, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] To decline, refuse, shrink from.

red-do, didi, ditum, děre, 3. v. a. [red (=rč with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] To give back. return, restore.

rěd-eo, ivi or ii, Itum, îre, v. n. [red (see reddo), "back"; čo, "to go"] To go or come back; to return.

rěd-īgo, ēgi, actum, Igére, 3. v. a. [for rěd-ágo: fr. red (see reddo), "without force"; ågo, "to lead"] To bring or reduce, into a certain state, etc.

rěd-imo, čmi, emptum, iměre, 2. v. a. [for red-ěmo, red (see čmo, "to buy"] To take by contract, to farm. To obtain, procure.

rèd-integro, integrāvi, integrātum, integrāre, 1. v. a. | red (see reddo), "again"; integro, "to make whole"] To restore, renew.

rědí-tǐo, tionis, f. [rěděo, "to return"; through true root REDI] A returning, return.

rě-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcěre, 3. v. a. [re. "back"; dūco, "to lead"[To lead, or conduct, back.

rě-fěro, tůli, lātum, ferre, v. a. ir. [rě, "back"; féro, (see fèro] To bring, or carry, back or backwards.—pedem referre, (to carry the foot backwards, i. e.) to retire, retreat. To give back, return, repay. To relate, mention.

rē-gĭo, fōnis, f. [rĕg-o, "to direct"] A tract, territory, region.

reg-num, ni, n. [reg-o, "to rule"] Sovereign, supreme power. A kingdom.

rě-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-jăcĭo, fr. rĕ, "back"; jacio, "to cast"] Of weapons: To cast, throw, or hurl back. To beat back, force back, repel, the enemy. To fling aside, east away.

rě-linquo, līqui, lictum, linquere, 3. v. a. [re, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] To leave behind in a place.

rěliqu-us, a, um, adj. [rělinquo, through true root liqui] That is left or remains, remaining. As Subst.: rēliquum, i. n. That which remains, a remainder:—nibil reliqui, (nothing of a remainder, i. e.) nothing remaining or left. The remaining part or rest, of that denoted by the Subst. to which it is joined. The rest, the remaining, the other. As Subst.: rěliqui, örum, m. plur. The rest, the others.

rě-măn-ĕo, mansi, no sup., mănēre, 2. v. n. [rč, "behind"; mănĕo, "to remain"] To remain or stay behind.

rě-mĭn-iscor, no perf, isci, 3. v. dep. To call back to mind, remember; with Gen. [re, "again"; root MEN; see mens].

rě-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, mittěre, 3. v. a. [re. "back"; mitto, "to send" To send back. To give up, surrender.

rě-mŏvěo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [re, "back"; mŏvěo, "to move"] To remove, withdraw, send away.

rě-mūněror, mūněrātus sum, mūněrāri, 1. v. dep. [rē, "in return"; mūněror, "to give, or bestow, as a present"] To recompense, reward, repay, requite.

rēmus, i, m. An oar.

rě-nuntio, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; nuntio, "to

bring word"] To bring, or carry, backward; to report. Impers, Pass.; renuntiatur; Word is brought back, it is reported:—renuntiatum est, Word was brought back, it was reported.

rĕ-pēllo, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; pello, "to drive"] To drive back, repulse, repel.

rěpent-e, adv. [rěpens, repent-is, "sudden"] Suddenly, on a sudden.

repent-inus, ina, inum, adj. [repens, repent-is, "sudden"] Sudden, unexpected.

rĕ-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, pĕrīre, 4. v. a. [for rēpărio ; fr. re, "again" : pario. "to produce"] To find or meet with. To find out, discover, ascertain.

rě-pěto, pětīvi or pětīi, pětītum, pětěre, 3. v. a. [rě, "back"; pčto, "to seek"; hence, "to demand"] To demand back; to claim.

rě-prěhendo, prěhendi, prěhensum, prěhenděre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; prěhendo, "to seize"] To blame, censure, find fault with, reprehend.

rěpůdí-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [repudi-um, "a divorce"; hence, " to divorce"; hence] To reject, refuse.

rě-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. n. [re, "against or in opposition"; pugno, "to fight"] To resist, oppose, prove an obstacle.

res, rĕi, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) A thing, matter, affair [akin to $\dot{\rho}\hat{\eta}$ - μ a, fr. $\dot{\rho}\dot{\epsilon}$ - ω , "to speak"].

rē-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindēre, 3. v. a. [re, "away"; scindo, "to cut"] To cut away or to pieces; to break up a bridge.

rē-scisco, seīvi or seīi, seītum, seiseĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "without force"; seisco, "to ascertain"] To ascertain, find out, learn, get intelligence of.

rě-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; servo, "to keep"] To keep back, reserve.

rě-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistère, 3. v. n. [re, "against"; sisto, "to stand"] To withstand, resist, make opposition or resistance; with Dat. Impers. Inf. Pass.: Resisti, That resistance should be offered.

rē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, spondĕre, 2. v. a. and u. [re, "in return"; spondĕo, "to promise solemnly"] To answer, reply.

respon-sum, si, n. [for respond-sum; fr. respond-ĕo, "to answer"] An answer, reply, response.

res-publica, rei-publicae, f. res; publica (fem. of publicus), "public"] The commonwealth, state.

rē-spǔo, spǔi, spǔtum, spǔĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; spūo, "to spit"] ("To spit back"; hence) To reject, refuse.

rē-stĭtŭo, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūčre, 3. v. a. [for re-statuo fr. re, "again"; statuo, "to set up"] To set up again, replace. To restore.

rě-tǐněo, tinti, tentum, tínēre, 2. v. a. [for rē-tēnēo; fr. rē, "back"; těněo, "to hold"] To hold, or keep, back: to detain. To restrain.

rě-vello, velli, vulsum, vellěre, 3. v. a. [rě, "away"; vello, "to pluck"] To pluck or pull away; to tear apart.

rě-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v.dep. [rě, "back"; vertor, "to turn one's self"] To return.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. reg-o, "to rule"] A king.

rhēda, ae, f. A four-wheelēd chariot or carriage [Gallic word].

ripa, ae, f. A bank of a river or stream.

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To ask, beg, request, solicit.

rŏt-a, ae, f. A wheel [akin to Sans. ratha, "a car or chariot"].

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. reversus, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) Back again; again, anew, afresh.

S

saep-e, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. saep-is, "frequent"] Frequently, often, oftentimes. Particular adverbial expression: saepeňnůměro (= saepe; nůměro, abl. of numerus, "number") Oftentimes, frequently, over and over again.

sălū-s, tis, f. [for salv-ts; fr. salv-čo, "to be well or in good health"] Safety, preservation.

sancio, sanxi, sanctum, sancire, 4. v. a. [sanc, a strengthened form of the root sac, whence sac-er, "sacred"] To confirm, ratify.

sān-ītas, ītātis, f. [san-us, "sound" in mind] Soundness of mind, right reason.

sarc-ĭna, inae, f. [sarc-īo, "to patch"] A package:—Plur., Baggage.

săt-is, adj. and adv.: Adj.: Enough, sufficient, satisfactory: satis habere, to hold or deem enough, etc.; with Gen. of "thing measured," causae Comp. n.: Satius, Better, preferable; Adv.: To diminution, like the English, "enough": Moderately, tolerably.

sătis-făcio, fēci, factum făcere, 3. v. n. With Dat. To give satisfaction to, whether by word or deed; to make amends; to ask pardon of or apologize to a person offended.

sătisfac-tio, tionis, f. [sătisfac-io, "to satisfy"] Satisfaction. amends, apology, made to a person offended.

scelus, eris. n. A wicked deed; wickedness, quilt.

scient-ia, Iae, f. [sciens, scient-is, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) Knowledge.

SCĬO, scīvi or scĭi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. $To \ know$.

Scu-tum, ti, n. A shield [akin to Sans. root sku, "to cover"].

sēcrēt-o, adv. [sēcrēt-us "secret" Secretly, privately.

secund-um, prep. gov. acc. [secundus, "following"] ("Following after"; hence) Immediately after, next to, after, in time or succession. According, to, in accordance with.

sec-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-or, "to follow"] (Following"; hence) Second. Favourable, propitious, fortunate.

sec-us, adv. [prob. for sequus; fr. sequor, "to follow"] In comp. with nihilo, (less by nothing; i.e.) none the less, nevertheless; here nihilo is abl. of measure.

sed, conj. "same word as sed = sine, "without" But.

sē-děcim, (sometimes written sexdecim), num. adj. indeel. [for sex-decem; sex-decem; fr. sex, "six": děcem, "ten"] Sixteen.

sēd-es, is, f. [sěd-ĕo, "to sit"] A dwelling-place, abode. Plur.: A settlement as comprising the abodes of several persons.

sēdītī-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [contracted fr. sēdītīōn-ōsus; f. sēdītīo, sēdītīōn-is, "sedītīon"] Sedītīous.

Sĕm-el, adv. Once [akin to Gr. öμ-os, "one and the same"; Sans. sam-a, "same"].

sēmen-tis, tis, f. [f. for sēmīn-tis; fr. sēmīn-o, "to sow"] A sowing of seed.

semper, adv. Ever, always, at all times [akin to Sans sam-a, in force of "all"].

sĕn-ātus, ātus, m. [senex, sĕn-is, "old man"] The Senate; i.e. the council, or assembly of elders: and elsewhere, of the Roman Senate.

sĕnātusconsultum; see consultum.

sĕn-ex, sĕnis, adj. comm. gen. [sen-eo, "to be old"] Old, aged, advanced in years. As Subst.: comm. gen.: An old man.

sē-ni, nae, na, num, distrib. adj. plur. [for sex.ni; fr. sex, "six"] Six each, or apiece. Six.

sentent-ĭa, Iae, f. [for sentlent-īa; fr. sentieds, sentlent.is, "thinking"] An opinion.

sentio, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a. To perceive.

sēpārā-tim, adv. [sēpār(a)-o, "to separate"] ("By a separating"; hence) Separately, apart.

sept-em, num. adj. indecl. Seven [akin to $\epsilon \pi \tau \hat{\alpha}$].

septen-trĭo, trĭōnis (more frequently plur.), m. [The North].

sept-ĭmus, Ima, Imum, num. ord. adj. [sept-em] Seventh.

sepul-tura, turae, f. [sepelio, "to bury"; through root sepul] A burying, burial.

sĕqu-or., ūtus, sum, i, 3. v. dep.: To follow. To follow in pursuit of, pursue [akin to Gr. ἐπομαι].

serv-ilis, ile, adj. [serv-us, "a slave"] Of, or belonging to, a slave; servile.

serv-ĭtus, ītūtis. f. [serv-us, "a slave"] Slavery, bondage, servitude.

serv-us, i. m. A slave, servant [akin to Gr. έρςω, "to drag."

sex, num, adj. indecl. Six] [] []

sex-a-gint-a, num. adj. indecl. [sex, "six"; (ā); ginta=κοντα, "ten"] Sixty.

sex-cent-i, ae, a, num. adj. [sex, "six"; cent-um, "a hundred"] Six hundred.

sēxděcim; see sedecim.

si, conj. If [ei].

Si-C, adv. [for si-ce, akin to hic, "this"; suffix ce] In this way, so, thus; in like manner. To such a degree, so much:—sic, ut, to such a degree, that.

sīc-ut, adv. [sic, "so"; ut, "as"] So as, just as.

signum, i. n. A military standard or ensign:—signa ferre, to earry on the standards, i.e. to break up the camp:—for inferre signa see infero. A signal.

silva, ae, f. A wood, forest [akin to $\ddot{v}\lambda F\eta$].

sim-ŭl, adv. Together, at once, at the same time:—simul atque, as soon as akin to Gr. öμ-οιος, "like"; Sans. sam-a, "same"].

sı̃mŭlātı̃o, tlōnis, f. [-imul(a)-o, "to feign"] ("A feigning"; hence) A feint pretence, dissimulation.

simulo, avi, atum, are, l. v. a. [for simil-o; fr. simil-is, "like"] ("to make like"; hence) To feign, pretend, dissemble.

si-n, conj. [shortened fr. si-ne; fr. si, "if"; ne, "not"] If on the contrary, if however, but if.

sine, prep. gov. abl. [akin to se, "apart; without"] Without.

sin-gůli gulae, gůla (rare, in sing.), num. distrib. adj. One by one, single. In adverbial force: Individually [akin to els, èr-6s, "one"].

sĭnister, tra, trum, adj. Left, i.e. on the left hand or side. As Subst.: sinistra, ač, f. The left hand or side.

si-quis, qua, quid or quod, indef. pron. [si, "if"; quis, "any"] If any. As Subst. m.: siquis, If any one.

Si-Ve (contr. seu), conj. [si, "if"; ve, "or"] Or if, whether:—sive, (seu)... sive (seu), he it that ... or that; if ... or if; whether ... or.

sŏcer, cĕri, m. A father-in-law [akin to Gr. ἐκυρ-ός; Sans. çvaçur-a].

sŏcĭus, ii, m. An ally, confederate.

 $s\delta l$, $s\delta lis$, m. The sun:—solis, occasus, (sunset=) the West:—sol oriens, (the rising sun=) the East [akin to Gr. $\eta\lambda$ - ι - ι 0s; Sans. svar.

sol-um, adv. [sol-us, "alone"] Only, merely.

sŏlum, i, n. Ground, soil.

sõlus, a, um (Gen., sollus; Pat., soli). adj. Alone, only, sole.

sŏror, ōris, f. A sister:—soror ex matre, a sister by his mother, i.e. a half-sister on his mother's side.

sors, tis, f. A lot.

spătium, ii. n. Distance, interval. Of time: Space, interval.

spēci-es, ĕi, f. [spĕci-o, "to see"] Appearance, show.

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. aintens.. [id.] To look at earnestly. To regard.

spěcůl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [specul-a, "a waten-tower"] To spy, act the spy.

spēr-o. āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To hope, expect.

spē-s, ĕi (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. Hope, expectation.

spīr-itus, itūs, m. [spīr-o, "to breathe"] In bad sense and mostly in plur.: Haughtiness, pride, arrogance.

spon-tis, Gen., and spon-te, Abl. [fr. an obsolete spons, of which no other cases than the above are found), f. [for spond-tis and spond-te, fr. spond-to: "to pledge"] (Gen. spontis o curs only in phrase Suae spontis esse, to be one's own master, or at one's own disposal.) Abl.

sponte, with or without possessive pron.: Of one's (my, thine, his, etc.) own accord; freely, spontaneously.

stă-tim, adv. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] Immediately, at once.

stătŭo, statui, statutum, statuere, 3. v. a. Consider, deem, judge.

stĭpendĭ-ărĭus, āria, ārium, adj. [stīpendi-um, "tribute"] *Tributary*.

sti-pend-ium, ii, n. [for stip-pend-ium; fr. stips, stip-is in original force of "small coin" heaped up; pendo, "to pay"] Tribute, impost, tax, payable in money, as distinguished from vectigal, which was paid in kind.

stŭd-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To be eiger for, very desirous of.

stŭd-ĭum, ii, n. [stūd-čo, "to be eag r"] Eagerness, eager, desire. Zeal, energy.

sub, prep. gov. Acc. and Abl.: With Acc.: Under, below, beneath. Near, close to With Abl.: Under. At the foot of. Of time: In, during, at.

sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; dūco, "to draw"] Of troops: To withdraw, draw off.

sŭb-ĕo, ivi or ii, itum, îre, v. a. [sŭb-"under"; ĕo, "to go"] To enter. To undergo.

sūbit-o, adv. [sābit us, "sudden"] Suddenly on a sudden.

sub-jicio, jēci, jectum jicēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-jūcio; fr. sub, "under"] jūcio, "to,throw"] To throw, place, or bring under or beneath. To expose to peril.

sŭb·lēvo, lēvāvi, lēvātum, lēvāre, 1. v. a. [sāb, "from beneath"; lēvo, "to lift up"] To raise, or hold up. To assist, aid.

sub-ministro, ministravi, ministratum, ministrare, 1 v. a. [sub, "without force"; ministro, "to supply"] To supply furnish.

sub-sĭd-ĭum, ii, n. [for sub-sčd-ĭum; fr. sub, "behind"; sēdĕo, "to sit"] Of troops, etc.: A body of reserve; the reserves. Aid, assistance, succour.

sub-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n. [sūb. "without force"] sisto, "to stand"] To take a stand or position.

sub-sum, füi, 'esse, v. n. [süb, "be-side, near"; sum, "to be"] To be beside or near; to be at hand.

sub-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhere, 3. v. a. [sub, "from below"; traho, "to draw"] Of troops: To draw off, withdraw.

sub-věho, vexi, vectum, včhere, 3. v. a. [sub, "from below"; vého, "to car-

ry"] To carry, bring, or convey up a stream or by a stream.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sŭb, towards or up to"; cēdo, "to go or come"] To go or come, towards or up to; to approach.

sui, (no Nom.: Dat. sibi; Acc. and Abl. se. or reduplicated sese (same in both numbers), pron. reflex. Of etc. himself, herself, itself, or themselves.

sum, fai, esse, v. n.: To be With Gen.: To be the property of; to belong to fin pres. tenses akin to $\hat{\epsilon}\sigma \cdot \mu \hat{\iota} = \hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota} \cdot \mu \hat{\iota}$, and Sans. root as, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to $\phi \hat{\nu} \cdot \omega$, $\phi \hat{\nu} \cdot \mu \hat{\iota}$, and Sans. root bhu, "to be".

summa, ae, f. [summ-us, "highest"] The whole of any thing, as opp. to a part: summa belli, the whole condut or management of the war.

sum-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, movēre, 2. v. a. [for sub-mŏvĕo, "to move"] To drive off or away.

sū-mo, mpsi, mptum. mēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. sub-emo; fr. sub, "up"; emo, "to take"] To take up, to lay hold of. To take by choice; to choose, select. If punishment; To inflict.

sum ptus, ptūs, N. [sūm-o, "to spend"] Expence, cost, charge etc.

superb-e, adv. [superb-us, "proud"] Proudly, haughti y, arrogantly.

sŭpěr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.v. a. [super, "past"] To conquer, vanquish, overcome.

super-sum, fui, esse, v. n. [super, "over and above"; sum, "to be"] To remain; to be left as a remainder.

super-us, a, um, adj. [super, "above"] Pos.: "That is above; on high"). Com: superior, us: Of locality: Higher, upper. Of time: Former, preceding, Sup.: summus, a, um: Of locality: Highest. The highest part of that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution. Of degree, etc.: Highest, utmost, very great. Most important.

sup-pěto, pětīvi or pětīi, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. n. [tor subpēto; fr. sub, "near"; dēto, "to go to"] To be in hand or in store.

supplic-iter, adv. [supplex, supplicis, "suppliant"] As a suppliant would, submissively, humble.

supplic-ium, ii, u. [supplic-o, "to kneel down"] Punishment.

sup-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, l. v. a. [for sub-porto; fr. sub. "up to": porto, "to carry"] To carry, convey, or bring up to.

supra, adv. and prep. [contracted fr. original form supera, adverbial abl. of supera, adverbial abl. of superbinusly. Prep. gov. acc. Above.

sus-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, 3. v. a. [for subs-cāpīo; fr. subs(=sūb), "from beneath"; cāpīo, "to take"] To undertake.

suspic-io, onis, f. [suspic-or, "to suspect"] Suspicion.

suspic-or, ātus, sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [suspic-io, "to look at secretly"; hence, "to mistrust"—in which sense it is found, perhaps, only in participles] To mistrust, suspect.

sus-tǐněo, tinùi, tentum, tinère, 2. v. a. [for subs-těněo, fr. subs (=sub), "upwards, up"; těnéo, "to hold"] To bear, support, sustain, maintain. To bear up ajainst, withstand. To eheck, restrain.

sŭ-us, a, um, possess. pron. [1. sū-i] Of, or belonging to, himself (herself,) etc.); his, etc., own. As Subst.: sŭi, örum, m. plur. Their countrymen, etc. sŭa, örum, n. plur. Their, etc., things, property, etc.

T.

tăbernă-cŭlum, cūli, n. [tăberna, uncontr. Gen. tăbernā-i, "a hut"] A tent.

tă-bula, bulae, f. A writine, list, etc.

tăc-ĕo, ũi, itum, ēre, 2 v. n. and a. Neut.: To be silent, hold one's peace. Act.: To be silent, or to hold one's peace, about.

tăc-itus, ita, itum, adj. [tăc-ēo, "to be silent"] Silent, holding one's peace, in silence.

tam, adv. [prob. akin to tālis, "such"] With Adj.: So, so very.

tam-dĭu, adv. [tam, "so"; diu, "for a long time"] For so long a time, so long.

tămen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) Nevertheless, however, notwithstanding, yet, still.

tăm-etsi, conj. [contr. for tămen-etsi; fr. tămen, "however"; etsi, "though"] However though, notwithstanding, although.

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so far," with suffix dem] At length, at last.

tanti, tantopere; see tant-us.

tant-us, a, um, adj.: So much. Adverbial expression: Tantopere, also written separately tanto opere, (=tanto, abl. of tantus; opere, abl. of opus, "work"; With so great a work; i. e.) So greatly. So great. Tanti, Elliptic Gen. of quality or value Of so great price or value.

tec-tum, ti, n. [for teg-tum; fr-teg-o, "to cover"] The roof of a building. A house, dwelling, building.

tēlum, i, n. A weapon, whether for hurling or for close quarters [commonly referred to $\tau \hat{\eta} \lambda \epsilon$, "afar off"; but rather for tend-lum, fr. tend-o, "to hurl or launch"; and so "that which is hurled or launched"].

těměr-ārius, āriā, ārium, adj. [obsol. temer-us, "despising"] Rash, heedless.

těměr-e, adv. [id] Rashly, inconsiderately.

temperant-ia. Iae, fr. [temperans, temperant-is, "moderate"]. Moderation.

tempěr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a [prob. akin to tempus, in its etymological force; see tempus] To refrain, abstain, forbear. With Dat. of reflexive pron.: To moderate, or restrain one's self.

tem-pus, poris, n. Time or season of the year. Time in general: omni tempore, at every time, i. e. always [root tem, akin to $\tau \nu \epsilon \mu \omega$, "to cut"]

těněo, si, tum, čre, 2. v. a. To hold . memoriā tenere, to hold, or keep, in memory; to remember, recollect. To hold or keep back; to restrain. To occupy.

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens, [těn-co] To attempt, endeavor to do.

ter, num, adv. [tres, trium (with e inserted), "three"] Three times, thrice.

tergum, i, n. The back, whether of men or beasts:—terga vertere, to turn the backs, i. e. to take to flight, to flee.

ter-ra, ae, f. The earth, as such. The earth, soil, ground, [prob. akin to Gr. τέρσομαι, "to be, or become, dry."

ter-tius, tia, tium. adj. [tres, t(e)rium, "three"] The third.

test-ĭmōnium, imonii, n. test-or, "to bear witness"] Witness, evidence, testimony.

tes-tis, is, comm. gen. A witness.

timeo, ui, no sup., ere, 2. v. a. and n. Act.: To be afraid of, to fear. Neut.: To fear, be afraid.

tǐm-ĭdus, ida, idum, adj. [tím-ĕo]. Fearful, afraid, timid.

tim-or, ōris, m. [tim-eo] Fear, terror. tŏl-ĕro, ērāvi, ērātum, ĕrāre, l. v. a. [root rol.; see tollo] To tear, endure.

tollo, sustali, sublātum, tol'ēre [root tol, whence tali: see fēro] To lift up:—tollere anchoram, to weigh auchor. To take up from its. etc., place: to carry or convey away. To do away with, remove.

tŏt-ĭdem, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] Just so many, just as many.

tō-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Increased"; hence) All, all the, the whole, the whole of (denoting a thing in its entirety).

trā-do, didi, ditum, děre, 3. v. a. tra (=trans), "across"; do, "to give"] To give up, hand over, surrender.

trag-ŭla, ŭlae, f. [for trāh-ūla; fr. trah-o, "to drag"] A kind of large javelin.

tră-ho, traxi, tractum, trăhère, 3. v. a. To drag awag, or along.

trans, prep. gov. acc. Beyond, across, over.

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; eo, "to lead"] To lead across.

trans.ĕo, īvi or ii, ītum, īre, v. airreg. [trans. "across"; ĕo, "to go"] To go across a thing; to cross, or pass, over.

trans-figo, fixi, fixum, figĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "through"; figo, "to fix"; "to pierce"] To pierce through, transfix.

trans-năto, mātāvi, nătātum, nătāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; năto, "to swim"] *To swim across*

trans-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] To carry, or convey, across or over; to transport.

trĕ-cĕnt-i, ae, a, num. adj. [for tricent-i; fr. tres, tri-um, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"] Three hundred.

tres, tria (Gen. trium), num. adj. Three [τρεῖς, τρία].

trīb-ūnus, ūni, m. [trīb-us, "a tribe"] A tribune:—tribunus militum, a military tribune.

trīb-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. To ascribe, assign.

trī-d-ŭum, ŭi, n. [for trī-dī-uum ; fr. tres. trī um, "three" ; di-es, "a day"] A space of three days; three days.

trī-ginta, num adj. indeel, ("Three tens"; hence) Thirty [tres, trī-um, "three"] $ginta = \kappa o \nu \tau a =$ " ten"].

trī-ni, nae, na, num. distrib. adj. [tres, trĭ-um, "three"] Three.

tri-plex, plicis, adj. [for triplic-s; fr. trēs, trī-um, "three"; plīco, "to fold"] Three-fold, triple.

trīs-tis, te, adj. Sadness, sorrowful.

trist-ĭtia, Itiae, f. [trist-is, "sad"] Sadness, sorrow.

tum, adv. At that time; then.

tăm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tām-eo, "to swell"] Tumult, uproar, disturbance. Insurrection, sedition.

tăm-ŭlus, ŭli, m. [id.] A rising ground, moaud.

turpis, e, adj, Shamejul, base, dis graceful.

U.

ŭ-bi, adv. [akin to qui] Of time: When:—ubi primum, (when first, i.e.) as soon as. Of place: Where.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. To punish, take vengeance on.

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for unlus; un-us, "one"] Any, As Subst.: ullus, Tus, m. Any one.

ulter-ĭor, ius, comp. adj. [obsoi. ulter, "that is beyond"]. Further.

ultr-a, prep. gov. acc. [obsol. ulter, ultr-i, "that is beyond"] Beyond.

ultr-o, adv. [id] To the further side, on the other side; beyond:--ultro citroque; see citro. On his, etc., part; of one's own accord.

ūn-ā, adv. [adverbial abl. of ūn-us, "one"] At one and the same time; in company, together.

ŭ-nde, adv. [for cu-nde (=qu-nde), fr. qu-i, "who, which"] From which place, whence.

und-i-que, adv. und-e; connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] From all parts or every quarter. On all sides.

un-quam, adv. [un-us, "one"] At any (one) time; ever.

un-us, a, um Gen. unius; Dat. uni), adj. One. As Subst. n.: unum, One thing. Alone, only.

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] A city, a wedled town. Amongst the Romans: THE city, i. e. Rome.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with (s epenthetic; quē, indefinite suffix] Even:—usque ad, even up to or till a stated time; even up to a stated place.

ū-sus, sūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or] Use, employment. Service, advantage, benefit.

ut, (originally ŭti), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to qui] Adv.: As. When. Conj.: That=to with English Inf. So that. To the end that, in order that.

ŭt-or, ra, rum (Gen. utrius; Dat, utri), adj. [prob. like ut, akin to qui] Whether, or which, of the two; which. One, or the other; either one; either of two.

ŭter-que, utrăque, utrumque (Genutrius-que; Dat. utri-que), pron. adj-[uter, "which" of two; "one or the other"; que, "and"] Both one and the other; both, each.

ŭti: see ut.

ŭ-tor, ûsus sum, ûti, 3. v. dep. With Abl.: To use, make use of, employ. Of

aws: To enjoy the exercise of. Of peace: To be in possession of, enjoy.

utr-im-que, adv. [uterque ("both one and the other", utr-(ius)-que; with adverbial suffix im inserted between que and the first portion of this compound word] On both sides.

utrum, adv. [adverbial neut of uter] Whether:—utrum . . . an, whether . . . or;—utrum . . . necne, whether . . . or not.

uxor, ōris, f. A wife, spouse.

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văc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. To be empty, void, or vacant; to be unoccupied.

vădum, i. u. [vād-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence] A shallow, shoal.

văg-or, ātus sum, āri. 1. v. dep. [vag-us, "wandering"] To wander, roa n at large, etc.

văl-ĕo, ûi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be strong or vigorous" in body; hence To be strong in some respect; i.e. to be powerful, etc. To prevail [prob. akin to Sans. bal-a, "strength"].

vall-um, i, n. [akin to vall-us, "a stake, palisade," etc.] An earthen wall, or rampart, set with stakes, palisades, etc.; a palisaded mound.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "empty"] To lay waste, devustate, ravage.

ve, enclitic conj. Or [akin to Sans. $v\acute{a}$, "or"].

vect-igal, īgālis, n. [vect-is, in ety-mological force of "carrying"] A tax, impost, etc., paid to a state or sovereign.

věhěmen-ter, adv. Violently. Strongly, powerfully, vigorously.

Vel, couj. [akin to vol-o, velle, "to wish"] Orif you will, or:—vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

věl-ox, ōcis, adj. [prob. for vol-ox, fr. vŏl-o, "to fly"] Swift, quick, speedy.

věl-ůt, adv. [vel. "even"; ut, "as"] Even as, just as.

věnío, véni, ventum, věníre, 4. v. n. To come; with Acc. of place "whither," Roman. Impers. Pass. ventum est, it was come by them, i.e.: they came.

verbum, i, n. A word.

věr-ěor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. To fear, dread, be afraid of.

verg-o, (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ere, 3. v. n. To bend, turn, incline itself; i.e. of places, to lie or be situate in any direction; to verge towards.

Vēr-o, adv. [vēr-us, "true"] ("In truth"; hence) But in fact, but indeed, however.

(ver-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens, 'for vert-so, fr. vert-o, "to turn"] To turn much or often; to keep turning; to be engaged, occupied, etc.

verto, verti, versum, vertëre, 3. v. a. $To \ turn$.

vērus, a, um, adj. True.

vesper, eris and eri, m. The evening [$F\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\delta\varsigma$].

větěr-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [vētus, vetër-is, "old"] ("Pertaining to the vetus"; hence, "of long standing"; hence) Of soldiers: Having served for a long time, veteran.

vět-us, ĕris, adj. ("That has existed, etc, for years"; hence) That has existed for a long time, old, ancient [akin to ετ-os, "a year," with digamma prefixed].

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [=veh-so; fr. veh-o] To harass, ravage, lay waste.

vĭa, (old form vĕ-a), ae, f. A way, road [akin to Sans. raha, "a road": fr. root vah, "to carry"].

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vinco, "to conquer," through root vic] Conqueror, victor. As Adj.: Conquering, victorious.

victōr-ĭa, īae, f. [victōr, victōr-is, "a conqueror. Conquest, victory. vic-tus, tū, m. [for vigytus; vīvo,

vic-tus, tū, m. [for vigytus; vīvo, "to live"; through root vigy] A living; a way, or mode, of life.

VĭC-us, i, m. A village [akin to οἶκ-ος, "a house," with digamma prefixed].

video, vidi, visum, videre, 2. v. a. Act: To see [vid, in original force of "to see"]

Vĭgĭl-ĭa, iae, f. [vigil-o, "to watch"] A watch by night. The Romans divided the night into four watches, of three hours each, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening, and ending at 6 o'clock in the morning.

 ∇ i-ginti, num. adj. indecl. *Twenty* [for bi-ginti; fr. bi ι = bis), "twice"; ginti = κ οντα = "ten"].

vincio, vinxi, victum, vincire, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to vinco] To bind, tie.

vinco, vici, victum, vincere, 3. v. a. To conquer, overcome, vanquish.

vinc-ŭlum, ŭli, n. [vinc-io, "to bind"] A chain, bond fetter.

vīres ; see vis.

vīr-tus, tūtis, f. [vir, "a man"] Courage, bravery, valour.

vis. vis(plur, vires, lum', f.: Strength, might. Power. Force, violence.

vī-ta, tae, f. [for viv-ta; fr. vīvo, "to live"] Life.

vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To avoid, shun, shrink from.

vix, adv. With difficulty, scarcely, hardly.

VŎCO, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To call. To cite, summon [Gr. $\epsilon(\pi-\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu, \text{"to say"};$ also to Sans. root vacu, "to speak"].

vŏlo, vŏlũi, no sup., velle, v. a. irreg. To be willing; to wish, desire. To have a wish or desire for. Only in interrogations, whether direct or indirect: To signify, mean [akin to $\beta\delta\lambda$ -omat (= β où λ : omat), "to wish"].

võlun tas. tītis, f. f. [for võlent-tos; fr. võlens, võlent-is, "willing"] Will, inclination, free-will. Wish, desire. Goodwill, favour.

vŏlup-tas, tātis, f. [vŏlup-e, according to one's desire or inclinations."] Delight, pleasure.

VOX, vōeis, f. [for voc-s; fr voc-o, "to call"] The voice. A word, speech, etc., as that which is spoken.

vulg o, adv. [adverbial abl. of vulgus, "the common people"] Commonly, generally, everywhere.

vulgus, i, m. and n The multitude, or mass; the common people, mob populace.

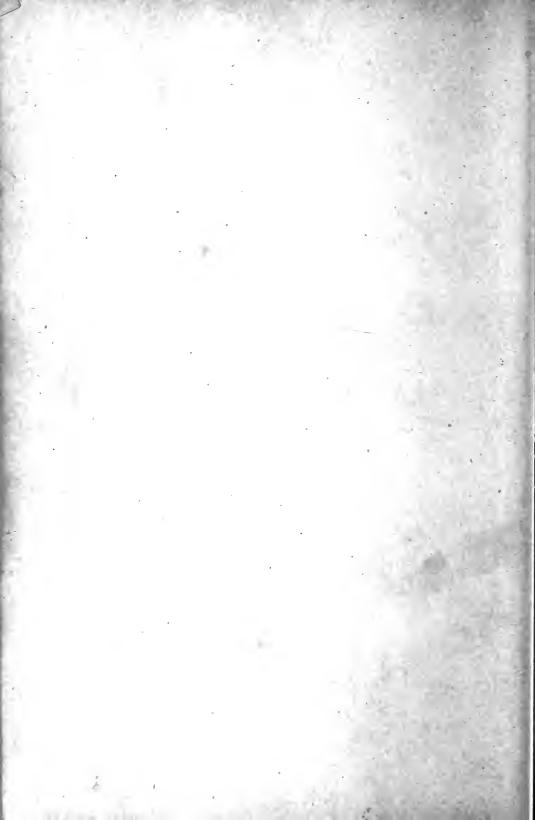
vulněr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vulnus, vulněr-is. "a wound"] To wound.

vuln-us, ĕris, n. A wound.

vul-tus, tūs, m. [prob. vol-o, "to wish"] Expression of countenance, mien, looks. Face, countenance.

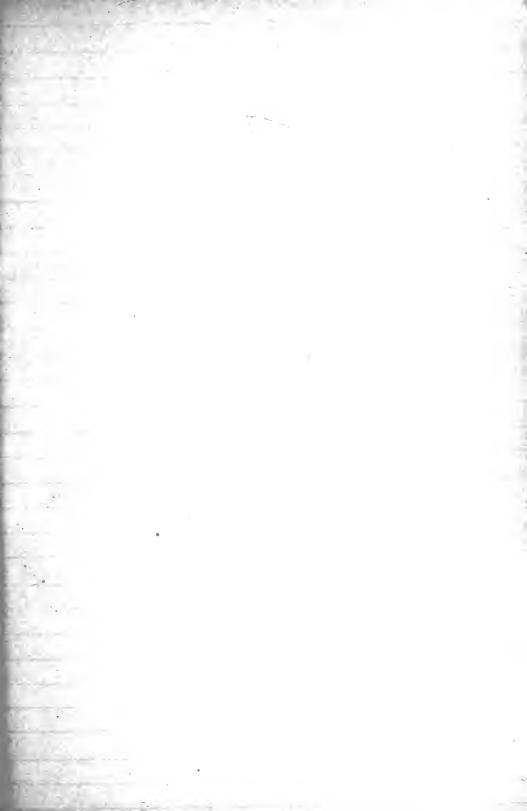


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